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### REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

A Hot-Water Cure, sought out in Germany, in the Summer of 1844: the Journal of a Patient. Pp. 284. London. Saunders and Otley.

If all patients were as patient as this patient, nurses would have less to try their patience, and (as in the present extreme case of writing and publishing) readers would not only be impatient, but absolutely enjoy the entertainment of the patient's gossip, anecdote, and observation. Even a Critic can have little objection to a Hot-water cure; though he should sit like a Coroner on a Cold-water course (see Wakley *passim*), and endeavour to make it out by "Crown'r's quest Law," that homeopathy and hydropathy were both to blame, Dr. Curie's cure all his *i*, and the whole system of medicament more curious than salubrious.

They do say, that often before death there are glimpses of wonderful intelligence—the flash of the lightning ere the dark cloud closes round and wraps all in its bosom of darkness—the stir of the spirit ere its earthly tenement is borne to the noiseless quiet of the grave: but these are awful warnings of the near approach of the mighty change which awaits all created beings, and impose sentiments of profound and serious reflection. Not so, but the converse, are the lively sallies and philosophic calm, which can illumine the sick bed and pave the way to the restoration of health, the endurance of pain with good humour, and the desire that your sufferings should not be made engines of uneasiness and worry to all the unfortunate people within the sphere of your querulousness and selfish exactations. In this light we may fairly view the volume before us, moulded, as it appears to us, on the popular style of Head's *Bubbles of the Brunnens*, and not falling far short of that amusing production.

The author advised with sundry doctors at home, and the doctors differ, as usual:

"Of the four learned men I consulted (he tells us) three appear to have been at issue on my complaint; two decidedly so. 'Take acids,' said No. 2, 'and let lemonade be your familiar drink.' 'Avoid acids,' said No. 3, 'as you would poison.' 'Plenty of vegetables and salad'—'No salad, of course, and very little vegetable.' 'No objection to claret'—'No claret, on any account, but perhaps a little sherry.' Somebody must be wrong. Suddenly the thought of bathing in mineral water came over me. 'Surely,' thought I, 'among the thousand springs that the world affords, some one must be suited to my complaint.' I consulted my friends. 'Go to Brighton,' said one. 'You can get waters of all kinds there as good as the original, and can drink them in cleanliness and comfort.' 'Go to Harrogate,' said another. 'Try the sulphur baths in London,' said a third; 'they can charge your bath with more and more till it does you good; whereas the natural springs are always the same for every body.' To all this I had one answer: 'If I must try mineral waters at all, they shall be of nature's own compounding. No doubt the Brighton chemists are very clever fellows, and what the science of chemistry, as at present known, can effect, that they will do. But can they, with all their cur-

ning, produce me a glass of the Kochbrunnen? Can they make me the chicken-broth without the chickens? Can they give me a glass of transparent water, tasting like the 'washings of a gun-barrel with a dash of rotten eggs,' without either the eggs or the gun-barrel? Or can they make me in love with myself, by a dip in an imitation Schlängenbad? Can they, in fine, be certain that there are not other subtle elements diffused in these mineral waters which are not 'dreamt of in their philosophy,' and which our Davys and Faraday with all their teats, have been unable to discover? No, quoth I, 'I have nothing to do with these men of yesterday; I will carry my trunk to the fountain-head, and deposit it in some one of the many productions of that stupendous apparatus in the bowels of Germany, which has been making water incessantly for thousands of years, and, for all we can tell to the contrary, for tens of thousands before that, and must be perfect in the manufacture, if only from long practice.' But where to go?"

And this important *quâtre* brings him to reflect that:

"The writers upon spas and watering-places have been either physicians, who give you analyses of the waters, cases successfully treated, hints on diet, &c., in fact, a medical book; or they are professed travellers, who go to make books—read up a certain line of road—set down from high authorities opinions of statues and pictures, raptures equally original about the scenery, buildings, and national character of the people they sojourn amongst, and two pretty volumes are the result. But we have not had a word from a patient—unless the inimitable 'old man' may be considered such. We have had no voice lifted up by one of the afflicted, who goes through the swelling, and parboiling, and mudwallowing, not as a matter of curiosity or frolic, but as one of life or death, or at least of soundness or disease: by one who goes with the view of sipping water with the taste of 'the washings of a gun-barrel with a dash of rotten eggs,' instead of Rudisheimer or Johannberger; and intent upon patching up his carcass for a few years more of soundness in this world, rather than running a martingale at *rouge et noir*, or luxuriating in the gossip of Ems or Baden."

He resolves to start, and ascertain for himself the virtues of these waters; and as the issue we have his practical account of such as he visited, and agreeably mixed up with the notations of a pleasant and well-informed tourist, conversant with the world and the world's ways, and possessed of literature and taste enough to impart weight and interest to his remarks.

On his route to Aix, he, like most travellers, went to reconnoitre the field of Waterloo, respecting which we copy the following, which possesses novelty, even after all we have been told of that famous locality:

"It is very far from a strong position, though no doubt the best the country afforded. A gently rising ground, not steep enough in any part to prevent a rush of infantry at double quick time, except in the dell on the left of the road, near La Haie Sainte; and along the crest of the hill a scrubby hedge and low bank, fence-

ing a narrow country-road. This was all! excepting La Haie Sainte and immortal Hougoumont! That a general should have calmly and confidently waited on such a spot, to receive the attack of a superior army, commanded by the conqueror of Europe, the great master and regenerator of modern warfare, amazingly outnumbering him in cavalry—for which arm the ground was most favourable—and with ninety guns more than his own! That he should have done this, is perhaps the greatest compliment that has ever yet been paid to any army. It is pleasing to know that such a man is a hero to his cook—and no doubt to his *valet de chambre* also—but the former we know. The honest fellow, at the little inn at Waterloo, went on through the day steadily attending his stew-pans. He knew that his master would like something nice after the row. Although the allies galloped past in crowds, singing 'all is lost now,' and even a very few English, I grieve to say, found it necessary to retire hastily upon Brussels, yet the cook stirred not. 'Encore une charge de cuirassiers! faut plumer les canards!'—he was quite satisfied it would be all right, and his master would drop in about dinner-time. Whoever has seen Siborn's model, has little to learn about the field of Waterloo. \* \* \*

"La Haie Sainte, where the gallant Germans perished for want of ammunition, is painfully interesting. The reason of their not being supplied is perhaps not generally known. The house was attacked by such overwhelming numbers, that to have thrown relief into it by the only entrance, which was in front, would have required an advance in force, a thing not consistent with the plan of the action. It was expected that the Germans would have broken a way through the rear of the premises, in which case relief was ready to be given them. This was not done, and they perished to a man. It is understood that this reason for their being abandoned is given by the very highest authority. Another fact in the history of this campaign may not be generally known, that Blucher's defeat on the 16th at Ligny was foretold by the Duke of Wellington, from the fact of his supports being too far in the rear. On inspecting the position, he is reported to have delivered one of those pithy sentences that have become so celebrated: 'Every general ought to know his own troops best, but I think this army will be beaten.' The duke is also understood to have said, that with his old army he would have made his final advance two hours earlier on the 18th. \* \* \*

"One more anecdote of the duke, which requires no comment, and which it would be presumption to commend. While reconnoitring the enemy's position, a group of officers was pointed out to him, among whom Napoleon was plainly to be distinguished. As they were within good cannon range, it was suggested that a few shots might be thrown amongst them, but this the duke positively and indignantly forbade. It is seldom that history has to record the scruples of a hero in a matter deeply affecting his chances of success. The emperor's conduct on a similar occasion stands in sad contrast to this. On his celebrated re-

treat towards France after the battle of Leipsic, his attention was called to a similar group, which happened to contain two of the allied sovereigns and General Moreau. Napoleon ordered the artillery officer to throw 'une douzaine de bullets' amongst them, one of which carried off Moreau's two legs, passing through his horse.'

Forward to Aix-la-Chapelle.

"On a market-day, the scene is uncommonly gay, when the whole place is densely filled with the peasants in their gaudy dresses of yellow, red, and blue; and heaped, as the ground is, with green vegetables, out of which the figures rise, it is no great effort to imagine it a huge parterre of flowers. I never saw such green, fresh vegetables in my life, or such heaps of fruit. The statue of Charlemagne, though six feet high, looks, at a little distance, like a dwarfish, round shouldered, old man; in front, however, he looks well, and the face is dignified and commanding. He is dressed in plate armour; an anachronism, as that costume did not come in till after the 12th century. There is a perversity in dressing statues: instead of representing people in the dress they were accustomed to wear, they are clothed according to some beau ideal of the time; more ridiculous, perhaps, than their own costume, without the merit of shewing them as they were. Chantrey's wet blankets will appear as ridiculous to the next generation, as the pot-bellied Roman dress and flowing wig of the last do to us. No nation has yet done us in absurdities of this kind. Look into St. Paul's, and see Roman dresses, cannon-balls, guns, and flowing wigs, altogether, on the quarter-deck of a British man-of-war. Old George the Third (bless every hair pigtail!) is the best statue in London."

In spite of all the puerile criticisms upon this statue, we rejoice to have our oft-expressed opinion of it, and of the style in which it was executed, confirmed by so able a judge as the author of this work shews himself to be in every page where Art is noticed. Of this here is another proof, which evinces both skill and right feeling:

"I am sorry to hear that a considerable sum of money has been subscribed,—partly by the inhabitants, partly by the government—to defray the expenses of refreshing the front of the old Rathhaus, and restoring it with new statues and ornaments, to what it is imagined to have been originally; the restoration to be carried into effect by the Society of Arts of Dusseldorf. I wish these gentleman of Dusseldorf would live at home at ease, among their handlings and dampshiffahrt, or exercise their taste in the formation of new buildings, rather than the restoration of old ones. Give the Rathhaus a new front, and it ceases to be the building of 1353, and becomes a flashy, new, Dusseldorf edition of the old work. There is just now a pernicious rage abroad, for the restoration of old buildings. I cannot make a German understand the veneration which we feel for the original old stones of a building,—the tall uncut edition. I do wish they had some Thomas Frogmell Dibding amongst them. If they must meddle with antiquities, why not begin with their printing types, and not destroy people's eyesight by reading, as well as make their throats sore with speaking, their language. More people wear spectacles in Germany than in any other country in the world; and I believe from poring over their horrible and absurd type."

Numerous sketches are to be found, and embellished with some clever cuts, *ex. gr.*

"However efficacious these waters may be

to strangers, they do not seem to have the power of keeping the natives in a healthy state. I never saw so many cripples, dwarfs, and diseased people as there are about this city. In fact, the inhabitants, generally, are a seedy and measly race. The young women are the exceptions, they are mostly healthy, bluff-looking girls, with good figures, but they early lose their good looks; and the old women are most disgusting and repulsive. The males have a wanzened look almost before they arrive at manhood. This I attribute to the eternal pipe; boys of eleven and twelve have acquired the beastly habit, and continue it to the grave. Coachmen smoke on the box as they drive about their masters and mistresses, who (the masters) are puffing away inside; and footmen composedly smoke as they follow their ladies about the streets. Snuff is the relish of the old women. It is amusing to watch the conventionalities of different people at our dinner-table. One day a Frenchman, picking his teeth with his fork, gently reproved a young German, for noisily and offensively collecting his saliva, and dropping it on the floor. 'J'en conviens,' said the other, good-humouredly, 'but I really was obliged; it was either that or swallow it.' A Belgian, who regards with disgust the conveying of peas to the mouth on the point of a knife, has no scruple in combing his head at table, completing his toilet with a small mirror, with which he examines the state of his back teeth. An Italian, who affects the fine gentleman, and looks contemptuously upon the holiday clothiers of Verviers, who come to spend their Sunday here, will not only spit and do worse, but help himself to strawberries with his well-worn toothpick. A German sits at breakfast with his wife with his hat on, though out of doors he can hardly keep it on his head for bowing. Yesterday, a gentleman helping a lady to champagne, saw something in the wine; and dipped his finger into the glass to remove it; then filled up the glass, and politely presented it. On all sides you see the old principle of 'fingers before forks,' amply carried out in these days. Some of the ladies pick their bones with relish, and, forgetting that napkins are liberally supplied, scrupulously lick their fingers afterwards. Even the pretty young lady will persist in dragging her cutlets off the dish by the bone. I believe I am the only person who gets the knife and fork changed at every change of plate; but this affectation I mean to discontinue. The practice is, after carefully wiping and polishing the plate with a piece of bread, and swallowing it, to take another piece and wipe the knife and fork: this, at any rate, is better than having them polished up by a common towel, which must happen, if every one sent them away with their plates. I am sorry to observe that our guests of all countries lose all sense of restraint and decorum, when there is a chance of a favourite dish escaping them. Waiters are then vehemently called to, seized, if possible, but, wearing no coat-tails, this is not easy; and quietly but deeply cursed if they miss an expectant. After man has well-heaped his own plate, I have known him turn to a neighbour with an 'En voulez-vous, monsieur?' I was much amused one day with a fat, plethoric fellow, who came in late and sat next to me. The bouillie was going round, but had passed him while eating his soup. However, as soon as he could get his plate changed, he helped himself to cauliflower, and looked out sharp for the meat, which came not, and was rapidly vanishing, my neighbour on the other side having just cleared one dish at his second helping. Unfortunately, two waiters in succession, not noticing

that he was already provided, handed him vegetables again, when he started up, and in a state of great excitement, shouted 'Fleish, fleish!' continuing the sentence with what I should consider, from the tone and manner, to be the heartiest curse I ever heard in my life. I have generally been unlucky in my neighbours. Hardly had I ceased to congratulate myself upon the departure of the gentleman opposite, noticed before for his habit of letting fall perpendicular fluid, when his place was occupied by a lady of rank, whose powers of mastication were but indifferent. She could get through no meat that was not very tender. But she was persevering: she gave it a fair trial on both sides of her mouth, and brought every grinder into play; then, if she found her efforts unavailing, she was wont to take the mouthful of half-masticated matter in her hand, and shy it with an impatient gesture under the table. As I have the weakness to pride myself upon the polish of my boots, I was at first greatly disconcerted at this under-hand attack; but discovering from experience the usual course of the invisible shells, I managed to slew myself round, and let them ricochet past to my neighbour. Without any affection of gallantry, I mentally repeat the compliment that Frederick II. paid to one of his distinguished opponents. 'Placez vous ici (Madame), j'aime mieux vous avoir de mon coti que vis à vis.' A Dutchman, I observe, is disgusted with one who, rinsing his mouth after his coffee, spits the contents into the cup. They may call our countrymen rude and bearish—and there are some curious specimens go abroad—but I am satisfied, no person from Wapping, or St. Benet Sherehog, would do these things. Nay, I am equally sure that, for genuine, real politeness, that does the civil thing without any flourishing, they are not to be matched abroad. It is much to be wished that they could get rid of their cold and apparently sulky manner: these I dislike, because we hate our own faults in others."

From Aix the patient went, via Cologne, which he whimsically paints, to Wiesbaden; and paid his devours to the waters, "all hot," as muffins are cried, at Schwalbach, Homburg, and other places.\* Of his manner in describing them we select a few specimens. At Schlangenbad, he says:

"Schlangenbad is shut in more closely by hills than Schwalbach, and they are covered with wood. I do not, however, like the place:

\* Treating of these waters, so efficacious in many disorders, we may take occasion to remind our readers of an account we gave nearly twelve months ago of a very ingenious invention as applicable to other useful purposes, but which we now learn is employed in a manner to insure the unadulterated importation into England of the spas of Germany, whether desired for the sake of health, or merely as a pleasant and refreshing beverage. Every one accustomed to drink Seltzer water is aware of the frequent disappointment from bad bottles; either through their being ill-corked, or the corks pierced by custom-house officers to ascertain that the contents are not something else in disguise, and liable to duties. But the Duke of Nassau and Mr. Bett's, the patentees of the *Mettalic Capsule*, have entered into a treaty, by which the genuine waters of Seltsers, as also of the springs of Fackning, Schwalbach, and Wellbach, shall have, as a top covering for all the bottles, both large and small, these capsules, impressed with the arms of Nassau, and under the arms: the name of the water contained in the bottle, &c. Thus and much more guarded, both by marks and stamps, and the official superintendence of the crown officers at Nassau, these waters, protected and hermetically closed by the capsule, will reach us in the same state of freshness and perfection, irrespective of time and climate, as at the first moment they were taken from the above celebrated springs, without the possibility of a spurious article being substituted. A desideratum long wished for by the many who are in the habit of cooling their summer-wines with the sparkling and reviving addition of the Seltzer spring.—*Ed. L. G.*

the half-dozen hotels and bath-houses are in one bunch, with the road passing through the midst. They all overlook each other, and there is no privacy or retirement. I am satisfied it is place for scandal. In walking down the road, you feel as if sculling your little punt amongst a fleet of three-deckers, who have all run out their guns to give you a broadside as you pass. I was soon in the far-famed water, and confess to some addition of self-love, though

escaping the fate of Narcissus. It does give you a brilliancy which you never had before. Let any one, after taking the 'premier pas,' look down, and see if he is not reminded of Guido, or the dead flesh of Rubens. The softness of the water is exaggerated. Feed no hopes of going into it sackcloth, and coming out satin. It is not softer than the water of Wiesbaden, or so soft as that of Aix. The bath, however, is truly delicious, soothing, pure,

and sweet; and I lay in it a happy sixty-five minutes. The taste is that of brook-water, vapid, and to my palate, not excellent. I brought away a bottle full to try upon the freckles of an English face."

We must reserve a column or two for another notice; but giving here the author's illustrations of the uncomfortable short beds, the eternal pipe, and the universal water-drinking of Germany.



*Travels in New Zealand: with a Map of the Country.* By Alexander Marjoribanks, of Marjoribanks. Pp. 174. London, Smith, Elder, and Co.

WHILST the political, personal, and no less stimulating pecuniary storm about New Zealand rages high, in public and in parliament, it may be as apt a time as any to cast a glance over these statements and lucubrations. As a border-laird of good descent and family, an experimentalist in the colonisation of the country, a practical witness of the workings of the scheme, and a gentleman of probity, impartiality, and education, who has recently returned thence to his native land, we must consider Mr. Marjoribanks to be entitled to the public attention. That he is occasionally poetic and a little facetious does not diminish our confidence; and we therefore proceed to lay some of his matter before our readers.

In November, 1839, he sailed from the Clyde with an emigrant expedition for New Zealand:

"We were all (he says) full of hope and anxiety to see what had been represented to us as a sort of earthly paradise—a smiling land, the very sight of which was at once to have banished away all our cares and all our sorrows. But man seeth only as through a glass darkly. Within a few short months I was doomed to witness those very beings who were cheering and shouting as they left the land of their nativity, cast, as it were, upon a barren, dreary, and inhospitable shore. I saw them turned out

into a flat-bottomed boat every morning, for three weeks, nearly up to their knees in water, in order that they might erect for themselves their future habitations in the wilderness. I saw them at last, when that period, that short period of only three weeks, had elapsed, driven out of the ship, like oxen, upon a Saturday night, in the midst of a storm of wind and of rain of which you can hardly form any conception, many of them having no place to which they could fly for shelter until the fury of the storm was overpast. I heard their sighs; I witnessed the feelings which overpowered them, when they thought on those peaceful shores which they had so lately left, and on those happy days which had then for ever vanished from their view; and were those amongst them, who still survive in that distant region, now standing by my side, I am confident that many of them would be ready to exclaim with the prophet Jeremiah, 'Weep ye not for the dead, neither bemoan him, but weep sore for him that goeth away, for he shall return no more, nor see his native country; but he shall die in the place whither they have led him captive, and shall see this land no more.'

Subsequent adventures, we are informed, were not exposed to such terrible trials and hardships. In the present instance, they made D'Urville's Island, but were all adrift for directions; and consequently put off again, and stretched away for Port Nicholson (113 days from Greenock). Here the author, though he

had failed in earning the laurel for a prize poem, struck the natives with his *grande philosophie*.

"On first landing (he informs us), I observed that I was rather more an object of attraction amongst the natives than most of my friends; and this, I afterwards discovered, arose from my size, as I then weighed fifteen stone, though the hot suns of Australia reduced me to thirteen within a twelvemonth afterwards. It was amusing to see the delight with which they gazed on me; and when I walked along the beach, two of them, a young man and a young woman, insisted on accompanying me, and taking hold of my arm. Had I been twenty stone instead of fifteen, I actually believe they would have worshipped me as a deity. Previous to this, I used sometimes to regret being so stout as I then was, but my New Zealand friends have thrown quite a new light upon the subject; and I readily bow to their authority, as they are well known to be people of *taste* in all matters of that sort. The Chinese, in like manner, consider those amongst the male sex the most handsome who are the most bulky, though they are no great admirers of fat women."

*Après*, the house of Marjoribanks has, for several generations, been filled by a somewhat gigantic race; of which the well-known member of Coutts' could not rank as a superior specimen. But this by the by; nor need we follow our countryman in his descriptions of New Zealand, though they are much to the purpose. Of the cannibalism of the natives, he laughingly speaks thus:

"Walton states, that Europeans run no risk of being devoured, and no doubt, as a general rule, and when not actuated by revenge, this may be correct. But when pressed with hunger, they become, in some measure, like beasts of prey, as a tiger when gorged becomes gentle, and even the lion of the forest seldom eats human flesh when he can get any other, so that if you meet him after his repast, he will walk politely past; whereas, if you come across his path when he is roaring out 'where shall I dine?' you must lay your account with his dining on you."

Of the unhappy dissension in the colony the following particulars are given, among others which we have not room to specify:

The tragical event which happened at Wairoa, on the 17th of June, 1843, by which twenty-two of our countrymen were killed, will form a memorable epoch in the annals of that country; though, from the conflicting statements regarding the cause of that calamity, it is difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion regarding it. By the settlers in that country it has been imputed to the combination of a variety of causes. Among these, the chief seem to be, first, the delay in the settlement of the land claims on both sides of Cook's Straits; second, the distance of these (by far the most important in the colony) from Auckland, the capital and seat of government, situated 350 miles from Port Nicholson, at a remote corner of the North Island, and containing, in conjunction with the Bay of Islands, only one-fourth of the European population now settled in that country; third, the breaking of the treaty concluded between the natives and the New Zealand Company in 1839; fourth, the circumstance of the natives having been allowed, in some former cases, to attack the settlers with impunity, which gave them fresh courage for further resistance; fifth, the conduct of the protectors of the aborigines, who are represented as totally unfit for their office; and lastly, the conduct of the missionaries. The church of England mis-

sionaries are accused of having been all along, from motives of self-interest, hostile to the New Zealand Company. Indeed, one of the most active members of that body, the Rev. W. Williams, went from the Bay of Islands to Port Nicholson, about the latter end of 1839, just two months after Colonel Wakefield, as agent for the company, had made an arrangement with the natives there for the cession of their rights on obtaining certain equivalents. To be sure, this eminent divine did not succeed in preventing the natives from concluding the treaty, or in obtaining the land which he wished, notwithstanding the church, but for himself; but it is alleged that he was too successful in his attempts at disparaging the company and the settlers there in the eyes of the natives. Mr. Williams, it would appear, paid a visit on that occasion to his amiable friend Rauperaha, who, it will presently be seen, acted a most conspicuous part in the late tragedy. As a further proof of his zeal in the cause of the gospel, he, and ten other missionaries of that enterprising church, presented, in 1841, to the commissioners appointed by government, claims to no less than 96,219 acres of land, in the districts which they had long occupied in the vicinity of the Bay of Islands; and four others subsequently gave in claims to nearly the one-half of the above amount. One of the church of England missionary catechists, Mr. Fairburn, laid claim to a tract of country near Auckland, extending to about thirty square miles—not a bad estate for a missionary, though the commissioners have only awarded him 5000 acres. The Wesleyan missionaries are accused, on the other hand, of having urged the natives to get more payment (*utu*) for their land, and of having furnished them with a considerable quantity of gunpowder. All their interests, moreover, are said to be identified with those of the natives, having none in common with the settlers; and whilst the sincere members of that body are represented as dreading the approach of civilisation, lest it should be accompanied by the views of old societies, the insincere, on the contrary, are said to tremble for the existence of their spiritual dominion or temporal advantages. Whatever truth there may be in these allegations, it cannot be denied, that little more than two years before the late fatal catastrophe, a single missionary of that society, the Rev. Samuel Ironsides, passed over the straits to Cloudy Bay, and gathered around him 500 natives; and it is recorded in the 62d No. of the Wesleyan Missionary Notices, for February 1844 (page 454), 'that none of these Christian natives engaged in the fight at Wairoa; but Rauri Kingi Puaha, the principal chief of the station, went up to the excited English magistrate, when pointing in a threatening attitude to his armed attendants, and with his New Testament open, said to him, "Don't fight, don't fight; this book says it is wrong to fight; the land has become good through the missionaries, don't make it bad again." Colonel Wakefield also states, in one of his despatches to the secretary of the company in London, 'that when the conflict terminated, this same Christian chief Puaha exerted himself to save the lives of the white prisoners, but unhappily in vain.' A more striking testimony than this cannot well be paid to the effects of Christianity, though, unfortunately, it is but too rare. \*

"Governor Fitzroy has been much blamed for not bringing Rauperaha and Rangihaiata to trial; and I observe, that the editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, who are in general very guarded in their remarks, are amongst those who censure him for not doing so. It is impossible for

me, of course, to know what his motives were in acting as he has done; but I may mention two or three circumstances that have occurred to myself on the subject, and these have led me to the conclusion, that perhaps, upon the whole, it was the most prudent plan to allow the matter to rest where it was. In the first place, he would make great allowance, no doubt, for a people so lately removed from barbarism, and for the feelings which must have actuated them when they came in contact with those whom they must have considered as interlopers upon their soil. In the second place, he did not arrive till six months after the event had taken place, and when the excitement was in some measure dying away. In the third place, he could not have selected a jury of twelve impartial men to try them in the whole colony—the feelings of the settlers, almost to a man, being against them, so that they would either have got scrimp justice, or, more likely, no justice at all—and Capt. Fitzroy is a great lover of justice. In the fourth place, he could not have got them apprehended without an immense sacrifice of life, requiring a much greater force too than he had at his command, besides running the risk, had he made the attempt, of rousing the whole natives throughout the country, who, though at war amongst themselves, would probably have united against the whites, whom they now consider the common enemy: and had this been the result, the whole European population in that country would have been annihilated in one moment."

It is not, however, in our power to enter into the multiplied and magnified causes of the New Zealand questions; and we must leave Mr. Marjoribanks to be consulted by those who are most interested in them; closing with a philosophical observation of his which will prove, that together with a touch of eccentricity as an author, he also possesses the mind and talent of an acute observer for the many-coloured scenes through which he has passed.

"Life would be insupportable to those who, beset with the numberless calamities of decaying nature, and the consciousness of having survived every pleasure, feared death no more than when in the vigour of manhood; and thus happily the contempt of death forsakes us when it could only be prejudicial; and life acquires an imaginary value, in proportion as its real value is no more."

EVIL! Pg. 68. 1st and 2d Editions.

GOOD! Pg. 46. By L. J. Hansard.

The Miseries of Prostitution. By J. B. Talbot.

Pp. 80. Madden and Co.

The Thanks voted by Parliament to the Army and Navy, for signal Instances of successful efforts in defence of their Country, 1801 to 1843. By L. J. Hansard. 8vo. Pg. 277.

We pronounce with grateful attachment the names of Howard and other benefactors of their species; and assuredly, if ever enthusiasm in the cause of benevolence, and unremitting exertion in the promotion of philanthropic designs, could entitle an individual to be placed in this illustrious list, the name of Luke James Hansard will ever stand among the foremost in the public estimation. His untiring zeal, his munificent expenditure, the disinterested purity of his motives, and the great amount of the good he has done and is doing, all warrant us in claiming for him the noblest praises that can be due to the Man, the Patriot, and the Christian!

Three of the above publications have emanated from his pen, and are all directed either

to the eradication of social evil, and the substitution of good, or to ends worthy of a loyal citizen of the glorious British empire.

There are two leading principles for educating mankind and governing the world: the one is that which involves merciful kindness, consideration, and encouragement; the other stern severity, repression, and vindictive punishment. We need not say on which side Mr. Hansard ranges himself. Yet, though of infinite importance to the country, there are some of the topics discussed in these works unfit for the page of a Journal like ours, addressed to popular reading. The statesman and philosopher are bound to weigh and consider them, and apply the remedies which are practically and wisely recommended for adoption; but we must not enlarge upon the "Evils" of seduction or prostitution, even to point out means to diminish or eradicate them; and thus our remarks on these various publications are narrowed within a compass far too limited for their wide scope and infinite value.

Of the first pamphlet, therefore, we can merely say, that in it the writer displays an ardent longing for the progressive advancement and welfare of his fellow-creatures; and that it contains some curious statistical facts and a scheme for an association to rescue the victims of guilty passions from the miseries of their fallen condition.

In the second pamphlet, "Good," finance is treated of, and a proposition is made for reducing the national debt and doing away with oppressive taxes. The gist of it is, to create a fund of above 872,020,000*l.* in the form of "tribute-money to the Lord," in various amounts, like bank-notes; but we confess our apprehension that this project is visionary and impracticable.

The third pamphlet presents us with some striking arguments; and, as examples of Mr. Talbot's manner, we quote a few passages, without expressing any controversial opinion of our own. Here, for instance, is a statement, with the whole of which we should find it difficult to agree, though we cannot but respect the mind and principles from which it emanates:—

"It is an approved maxim, that the more vice in all its deformity is exposed, the more will it decay. Evil, which lurks in and loves darkness, dreads nothing so much as the broad and unclouded daylight of virtue and morality, and in the sunshine of religion invariably hides its diminished head. 'If the vices of mankind are not to be exhibited and condemned, then close the Bible; let most of the plays of Shakespeare and the old and modern dramatists be suppressed; let such works as those of Swift and Rabelais be burnt by the common hangman; let those of Fielding, Smollett, Byron, and many others, both of the past and present day, be treated as obscene publications, and let there be a public censor of the press to prevent authors from putting forth impurities in future. Moreover, suppress indecent exhibitions—let us have no more opera dancing after the present fashion—pull down your statues—shut up your galleries of sculpture—do not let images of the purest and loveliest objects of creation be carried about the streets; and then, when you have done all this, some credit will be due to you for being consistent in your hypocrisy, and not complaint of your pretended indignation against the truths and evils which the history of licentiousness may happen to exhibit.' \* \* \*

"It is quite evident, whether the subject be brought under the notice of virtuous minds or

not, in the way I have proposed, that the evil exists to an enormous extent—that it is witnessed in our public streets—that it has settled down into a nefarious and horrid system—that it is unblushingly forcing its hydra-head into the domestic quiet of our families—that it is counteracting and nullifying the progress of morality and education, and that it is jeopardising the interests of Christianity itself. This surely is enough to arouse every Christian and every man to activity, that the most effectual remedy may be applied, and that the evil, as far as practicable, may be suppressed. \*

"According to the last census, of 1841, there are 2,024,081 females in the metropolis, or six females to five males. A vast proportion of these are young women, in service, or apprenticed to some trade; and a great number, from the difficulty of finding employment, are exposed, in an eminent degree, to those deceptions which it is my object to point out. For some years, various societies in London have attempted to check the flood of prostitution, which is inundating the streets with young victims; and the committees of the various penitentiaries are in possession of a large body of evidence on the cause and effects of a mischief which is every day becoming more grave."

After noticing more secret and concealed sources whence this deplorable evil is augmented, Mr. T. adds:—

"The impurity with which this system is carried on, the lucrative nature of it, and the consequences on society, have become so grievous, that I earnestly believe that a legislative enactment is absolutely necessary to check it, as in the many attempts to arrest the scourge, insuperable legal obstacles have been encountered. \* \* \*

"It is true that individuals and societies may do much; but, as compared with the evil itself, all their efforts are puny and inefficient. The Government, armed with a giant power, may grapple with the monster; and so increase the difficulties for its perpetration, and the facilities for its suppression, as most effectually to check it, though its total abolition may be impracticable. After much consideration given to this subject, I venture to submit the following plan, which is, I think, easy of practice, and would be successful in its operation."

The means we must, for reasons already given, leave to be gathered from the original publication; one prominent feature is to "enact that seduction, at whatever age, should be penal offence." These statements and observations come so entirely in favour of Mr. Hansard's opinions and views, that we have taken occasion to class them together.

Of the last and largest work enumerated, we have to observe, that it is handsomely got up, and contains matters for exultation in every British bosom. That we have been so mighty and victorious in war is one of the most effectual grounds for hoping that we and the world may long continue to cherish and preserve the blessings of peace. This is the aim of the volume—out of the evil to deduce the good; but independent of this Christian issue, we would warmly recommend the production as the record of glorious services of those who, to use nearly the words of our author, have, in all integrity, sacrificed so much for our safety, and have lived and died manfully amongst and for us.

To Mr. Hansard we again tender our thanks for these his unique and most humane and charitable publications.

*The Industrial Resources of Ireland.* By Robert Kane, M.D., &c. &c. Pp. 438. Dublin: Hodges and Smith. London: Longmans, Simpkin and Co.

This is a second edition, and we are right glad to see it; for when the first appeared we seized the opportunity to point out its deserts (see *Lit. Gaz.*, No. 1431), and express our satisfaction at seeing so impartial and valuable a work issued from Ireland, directed altogether to useful objects, and altogether free from the taint of faction. We hail such things as of good auspice for this rich and favoured country; on which the bounties of nature are so profusely showered, and of which it may be more truly said than of Greece, that

"All but the spirit of man is divine."

Well, we repeat, a second edition of an Irish publication of this description is so rare, that we cannot but consider it to be highly promising, as well as immediately gratifying. Prof. Kane has made the industrial resources of the land fully known—shall they be left uncultivated contemporaneously with the advance of every civilised nation on the face of the earth? or will the people condescend to employ wisely what God has assigned to them so bountifully? Surely the time must have come when very shame will cause every class to unite in a great patriotic effort to redeem themselves from the degradation of ignorance, and its concomitant, want; and, with a rich soil, a productive coast, superb rivers, and even bogs capable of being made nurseries of industry and wealth, rescuing themselves from the reproach of semi-barbarism. We cannot but hope that the present volume will open their eyes, and point the way to prompt and inestimable improvements. \*

And whilst hoping for Ireland, we trust we may be pardoned here for referring to another matter which we think intimately connected with all that such "hoping" may indulge in, as regards the future of Ireland. We allude to the formation in London of

#### THE IRISH SOCIETY,

which has been "instituted for the promotion of social and intellectual intercourse amongst Irishmen, without distinction of rank, creed, or party, who, in the public service, any of the liberal professions, in art, literature, science, or the higher walks of commercial life, have won, by their talents and prudence, more or less of honourable distinction or independence in the British metropolis; and, within certain limits, such noblemen and gentlemen as, cordially approving of the design, may be desirous of promoting its welfare by their countenance and co-operation."

This is a noble design, and is thus further developed:—

"As its members will be composed, in great part, of men who, in open competition with their fellow-subjects generally, have trodden, not unsuccessfully, the paths of fame or honourable toil, this society will, it is presumed, by the example which it will thus present, exercise a useful influence upon young Irishmen of education just commencing their career in London; and, whilst it will afford to such aspirants some facilities in making their talents known, will impress them at the same time with a wholesome conviction that it is by individual conduct and well-directed perseverance alone, ultimate success is to be attained. Whilst the sympathies of individuals from other portions of the United Kingdom are concentrated and strengthened by associations in the metropolis, it has been a subject of regret, that there has hitherto existed no point of union, where the numbers,

rank, and wealth of Irishmen in London could be combined for the promotion of national and social objects. The Irish Society will, in a great measure, supply this want. Disavowing all narrow and exclusive partialities, it will, from its constitution, eminently tend to dispel, within its own sphere, those unhappy prejudices which have heretofore kept Irishmen, in their social relations, too much apart. For the present, it confines its views within these limits; but its founders indulge a hope that, at no distant day, its increased resources will enable it to extend the circle of its usefulness."

It affords us sincere pleasure to add, that the society has established itself in spacious premises, Pall Mall East, and that all its earlier formative meetings have been attended with the utmost harmony. Every political party, and every religious creed, have met in a common sympathy for the sake of their native land. Of the nobility, Lords Clanricarde, and Londonderry, and Eliot, may be taken as types; of the members of Parliament, J. Emerson Tenant, Morgan J. O'Connell, Mr. Shaw, Mr. F. French, Quintin Dick, and Sergeant Murphy; and of the general body, F. Mahony, D. Macalise, John Doyle (the renowned H.B.), Sir E. Maughan, Sir T. B. Lennard, Col. Torrens, E. Raleigh Moran, Crofton Croker, Robert Bell, Dr. Cooke Taylor, P. M'Dowell, and others known to literature and the fine arts. These names we have taken from the list of the managing committee, which boasts of thirteen men of title, four right honourable members, and more than twenty members of the House of Commons.

The society is expanding and prospering; long may it prosper, and excellent be its fruits, not in London alone, where the tree is planted, but throughout that beautiful Western Isle, where we rejoice to be assured amenity and amelioration have already sprung from the kindly feelings called into existence by this association.

*A Complete Course of Meteorology.* By L. F. Kaemtz. Translated, with Notes and Illustrations, by C. V. Walker, editor of the "Electrical Magazine," &c. London, H. Ballière; Paris, J. B. Ballière; Leipsig, T. O. Weigel.

This treatise comes to the English reader through the joint instrumentality of a full quaternio of authors; but the duty of each has been such as to add to, rather than detract from, the integrity of the work. The original was written in German by M. Kaemtz, and published a few years ago. M. Kaemtz is a man eminently fitted for the task; he had been for many years a professor of the science of meteorology at Halle; and he now occupies the chair at the university of Dorpat; he is also a faithful and indefatigable observer; "he has, for instance, almost unassisted, made at Halle, a barometric, thermometric, and psychrometric series of more than ten consecutive years; he has studied atmospheric changes in Germany, on the Rigi, on the Faulhorn, at Deep, on the coasts of the Baltic, and at Apenrade, in Denmark, and low temperatures and aurora at Dorpat." The results of his many labours were published between the years 1831 and 1836 in three volumes, with the title of *Lehrbuch der Meteorologie*. These volumes were destined to be placed in the hands of the philosopher, rather than in those of the general reader. It remained for him to concentrate the results which had presented themselves to him, in common with other philosophers, into a familiar treatise; and this he has very success-

fully accomplished in the volume before us. So successfully, indeed, that very shortly after the appearance of the original work, it was translated into French by M. Martins, a philosopher well versed in the science of meteorology and experienced in observation. The French edition was enriched by a vast number of notes from the translator, as well as from the pen of M. Bravais, a name which the readers of the *Literary Gazette* have already seen associated with that of M. Martins, in the account of the ascent to the summit of Mont Blanc in the autumn of last year. But perhaps the peculiar value of the French edition consists in the appendix, by the well-known mathematician M. Lalanne, in which the whole of the tables included in the body of the work are presented to the eye by graphic delineations. The great characteristic of M. Lalanne's method is, that it involves three variables:—we will endeavour to make this evident, taking for our illustration the first figure of the appendix, which represents the "Law of the variation of mean temperature per hour, in the different months of the year, at Halle." We have italicised the three variables,—temperature, hours, months. The figure in question is square; it has twelve perpendicular lines for the respective months, and twenty-four horizontal lines for the several hours. The surface of the square is covered with a remarkably regular series of re-entering curves, to each of which a number is attached. This number represents the temperature: so that when we look at the figure, and select a temperature—20°, for example—we have merely to follow the curve, and the intersection of the perpendicular and horizontal lines on any part of the curve will give the months and the hours of the day at which that mean temperature prevails. Thus, at a single glance, we have a complete history of thermometric ranges, painted in such characters that literally "he who runs may read."

The French edition, with all that it has received from the labours above alluded to, has been translated for the English reader by Mr. Charles V. Walker; and he, like those who have preceded him, has added much valuable matter in the form of notes to the present edition. As far as his limits would allow, he has illustrated many passages, which were but briefly treated in the text; he has given the instructions for systematic observation; he has described the apparatus in the observatories of Greenwich and Kew, printing a fortnight's observation at the latter place; and he has annexed descriptions of several meteorological instruments, which were not described in the text, and of which some were not accessible to the other authors. Among these is Prof. Wheatstone's electro-meteorological register, which is here, for the first time, fully described and illustrated by engravings.

To return to the treatise itself: it must undoubtedly be regarded as the only manual of meteorology in the English language; and when to its being the only one, we add that it is very well digested and very ably written, in a familiar and easy style, we are justified in concluding that it will be in the hands of all—perhaps already it is in the hands of many who are devoting themselves to this interesting and promising science. The three corner-stones of the science—thermometry, hygrometry, and barometry—are very fully investigated; and the results of the labours of successive philosophers on these several branches are put forth in a clear and instructive form. The winds, and also the electrical and the optical phenomena of the atmosphere, meet with their due meed

of attention; and these are followed by auroræ, and the conceded magnetic relations: problematic phenomena—such, for instance, as showers of blood, sulphur, shooting-stars, aerolites, moonstones, &c.

Each division is extensively subdivided; and the various accidents of time and place, and other physical contingents, are in turn considered; so that no single feature in meteorology is regarded as independent of the rest. Were we disposed to pass from this general notice of the volume into a closer analysis of any parts, much interesting matter presents itself; but we must conclude, directing our readers' attention to the enlarged view taken by our author of the barometer; leaving them to reflect upon the extensive bearings it presents, and on the great impulse it will give toward the increase of simultaneous observations.

"The barometer is greatly analogous to the differential thermometer: it points out to us the differences of temperature between two places situated at great distances. . . . When the barometer falls in a country, it is because the temperature of this country is higher than that of the neighbouring countries, whether because it is heated directly, or because those countries are cooled; on the contrary, the rise of the barometer proves that this country becomes colder than those which surround it. . . . By observing the barometer and thermometer at a single station, we soon see that the thermometer generally rises when the barometer falls. . . . Almost all meteorological instruments—viz. the vane, the thermometer, the hygrometer—only indicate what is going on at the place where they are stationed; . . . the barometer indicates the mean pressure of the atmosphere as far as is its limits. . . . If the barometer oscillates much without the temperature changing, the reason must be sought for in countries that are far distant: such a sudden variation in Europe may be explained by great ruptures of equilibrium, of which the point of departure may be found in the centre of the Asiatic or American continent."

#### THE IMPROVISATORE; OR, LIFE IN ITALY.

[Third notice.]

We cannot take leave of our poet in Italy without devoting two or three columns more to his interesting work. The writer of that single line and beautiful thought (see No. 1468, p. 151),

"I think she might have seen it,—if she had loved, she would;"

is not to be parted with on a slight acquaintance; and the more he is read, the more ideas of a similar nature will be discovered. But to follow the narrative. From Rome, after a memorable adventure, the hero of the tale, Antonio, goes to Naples; and concerning his romantic journey thither and his stay there, the relation is full of strange and imaginative incident. The warmth of a Neapolitan signora very nearly overthrows the precepts constitutionally imbibed from the Jesuit's school and destination for the church; and most poetic intercourse with an exquisitely lovely blind girl; a marvellous vision, after escape from drowning, in the witch's cave; and other singular and disastrous chances, restore him to Rome. He has improvised triumphantly in the theatre of San Carlo, has visited Herculaneum, Pompeii, Veauvius in eruption, Amalfi, the blue grotto of Capri, &c. &c., and is an altered being. He, however, resumes his studies, and six years pass away. To this period the subjoined selections belong. When the passion of the Neapolitan lady first blushes into light, he says:

"Somewhat embarrassed I bowed before the strange signora, who had thus become acquainted with my heart's history. At length Federigo sought to console me by saying that nobody knew to what it might lead. 'I am,' said he, 'a real Turk in my reliance on fate; besides, after all, there are no state secrets in the whole of it; every heart has, in its archives, such painful memoirs. Perhaps it was her own youth's history which she heard in yours; I can believe it, for people have seldom tears for other's troubles, excepting when they resemble their own. We are all egotists, even in our greatest sufferings and anxieties.'

In the same tone at Naples, his painter-friend seeing his dejection and disregard of the pleasures so fertile about them:

"I think and hope thou wilt only be a monk for this evening; to-morrow, when the sun shines warmly into thy heart, thou wilt not be one. Thou art really an improvisatore, a poet, and hast soul and knowledge. Every thing will be glorious, excellent. To-morrow we will take a cabriolet, and drive to Herculaneum and Pompeii, and will ascend Vesuvius. We have not been there; thou must be amused and brought again into humour, and when all the dark fumes are dissipated, then we will talk about the future quite rationally. Now thou goest with me to the Toledo; we will amuse ourselves. Life speeds on at a gallop, and all of us have, like the snail, our burden upon our backs, it matters not whether of lead or mere playthings, if they are alike oppressive.' His solicitude for me affected me; I was still supported by a friend. Without a word I took my hat and followed him. Music was merrily sounding in the square from one of the little wooden theatres; we remained standing before it among a great crowd of people. The whole artistic family stood as usual upon the stage; the man and woman, in gay clothes, hoarse with shouting; a pale little boy, with a care-depressed countenance, and in a white dress, stood and played upon the violin, whilst two little sisters twirled about in a lively dance. The whole thing appeared to me very tragical. 'The unhappy beings!' thought I; 'uncertain as theirs, lies also my fate.'

The touch of the street-scenery of Naples in the foregoing tempts us to a larger and finely painted picture of that gay city:

"Towards evening we approached it. The splendid Toledo street lay before us; it was really a corso. On every hand were illuminated shops; tables which stood in the street, laden with oranges and figs, were lit up by lamps and gaily-coloured lanterns. The whole street, with its innumerable lights in the open air, looked like a stream sprinkled over with stars. On each side stood lofty houses, with balconies before every window, nay, often quite round the corner, and within these stood ladies and gentlemen, as if it were still a merry carnival. One carriage passed another, and the horses slipped on the smooth slabs of lava with which the street was paved. Now a little cabriolet on two wheels came by; from five to six people sat in the little carriage, ragged lads stood behind it, and beneath, in the shaking net, lay quite snugly half-naked lazzarone. One single horse drew the whole crowd, and yet it went at a gallop. There was a fire kindled before a corner-house, before which lay two half-naked fellows, clad only in drawers, and with the vest fastened with one single button, who played at cards. Hand-organs and hurdy-gurdies were playing, to which women were singing; all were screaming, all running one among another—soldiers, Greeks, Turks, Eng-

lish. I felt myself transported into quite another world; a more southern life than that which I had known breathed around me. The signora clapped her hands at the sight of her merry Naples. 'Rome,' she said, 'was a grave beside her laughing city.' We turned into the Largo del Castello, one of the largest squares in Naples, which leads down to the sea, and the same noise and the same crowd met us here. Around us we saw illuminated theatres, on the outside of which were bright pictures, which represented the principal scenes of the pieces which were being performed within. Aloft, on a scaffold, stormed a Bajazzo family. The wife cried out to the spectators, the husband blew the trumpet, and the youngest son beat them both with a great riding-whip, whilst a little horse stood upon its hind-legs in the back-scene, and read out of an open book. A man stood, and fought, and sang in the midst of a crowd of sailors, who sat in a corner; he was an improvisatore. An old fellow read aloud, out of a book, Orlando Furioso, as I was told; his audience were applauding him just as we passed by. 'Monte Vesuvio!' cried the signora; and I now saw, at the end of the street, where the light-house stood, Vesuvius, lifting itself high in the air, and the fire-red lava, like a stream of blood, rolling down from its side. Above the crater hung a cloud, shining red from the reflected glow of the lava; but I could only see the whole for a moment. The carriage rolled away with us across the square to the Hotel Casa Tedesca. Close beside this stood a little puppet theatre, and a still smaller one was erected before it, where Punchinello made his merry leaps, peeped, twirled himself about, and made his funny speeches. All around was laughter. Only very few paid attention to the monk who stood at the opposite corner, and preached from one of the projecting stone steps. An old broad-shouldered fellow, who looked like a sailor, held the cross, on which was the picture of the Redeemer. The monk cast flaming glances at the wooden theatre of the puppets which drew the attention of the people away from his speech. 'Is this Lent?' I heard him say. 'Is this the time consecrated to Heaven? the time in which we should, humbled in the flesh, wander in sackcloth and ashes? Carnival time is it? carnival always, night and day, year out and year in, till you post down into the depths of hell! There you can twirl, there you can grin, can dance, and keep festino in the eternal pool and torment of hell!' His voice raised itself more and more; the soft Neapolitan dialect rung in my ear like swaying verse, and the words melted melodiously one into another. But all the more his voice ascended, ascended also that of Punchinello, and he leaped all the more comically, and was all the more applauded by the people; then the monk, in a holy rage, snatched the cross from the hand of the man who bore it, rushed forward with it, and exhibiting the crucified, exclaimed, 'See, here is the true Punchinello! him shall you see, him shall you hear! For that you shall have eyes and ears! Kyrie, eleison!' And, impressed by the holy sign, the whole crowd dropped upon their knees, and exclaimed with one voice, 'Kyrie, eleison!' Even the puppet-player let fall his Punchinello. I stood beside our carriage, wonderfully struck by the scene."

From such and other yet more intoxicating delights, the change to the lessening and supervision of the school at Rome was indeed a violent transition; and it is described in a very original manner, with a thorough scanning of human feelings:

"The impression of the whole (he writes) I will give thee in a few touches. It was the combat of my spiritual education; the journeyman treated as an apprentice, before he could come forth as a master. I was considered as an excellent young man of talent, out of whom something might be made; and therefore every one took upon himself my education. My dependence permitted it to those with whom I stood connected; my good nature permitted it to all the rest. Livingly and deeply did I feel the bitterness of my position, and yet I endured it. That was an education. Excellence lamented over my want of the fundamental principles of knowledge: it mattered not how much soever I might read: it was nothing but the sweet honey, which was to serve for my trade, which I sucked out of books. The friends of the house, as well as of my patrons, kept comparing me with the ideal in their own minds, and thus I could not do other than fall short. The mathematician said that I had too much imagination, and too little reflection: the pedant, that I had not sufficiently occupied myself with the Latin language. The politician always asked me, in the social circle, about the political news, in which I was not at home, and inquired, only to shew my want of knowledge. A young nobleman, who only lived for his horse, lamented over my small experience in horseflesh, and united with others in a *Miserere* over me, because I had more interest in myself than in his horse. A noble lady-friend of the house, who, on account of her rank and great self-sufficiency, had gained the reputation of great wisdom and critical acumen, but who had actually very little of the sense she pretended to, requested that she might go through my poems, with reference to their beauty and structure; but she must have them copied out on loose papers. Habbas Dahdah considered me as a person whose talent had, at one time, promised great things; but which had now died out. The first dancer in the city despised me because I could not make figure in the ballroom; the grammarian, because I made use of a full stop where he placed a semicolon; and Francesca said, 'that I was quite spoiled, because people made so much of me;' and for that reason she must be severe, and give me the benefit of her instruction. Every one cast his poison-drop upon my heart: I felt that it must either bleed or become callous. The beautiful and the noble in every thing seized upon and attracted me. In tranquil moments I often thought on my educators, and it seemed to me that they existed in the whole of nature, and the life of the world for which my thoughts and my soul only existed as active artisans. The world even seemed to me a beautiful girl, whose form, mind, and dress, had attracted my whole attention; but the shoemaker said, 'Look only at her shoes; they are quite preferable; they are the principal thing!' The dressmaker exclaimed, 'No, the dress; see, what a cut! that, above all, must occupy you; go into the colour, the hems, study the very principles of it!' 'No,' cried the hair-dresser, 'you must analyse this plait; you must devote yourself to it!' 'The speech is of much more importance!' exclaims the language-master. 'No, the carriage!' says the dancing-master. 'Ah, good Heavens!' I sigh, 'it is the whole together which attracts me. I see only the beautiful in every thing; but I cannot become a dressmaker or a shoemaker just for your pleasure. My business is to exalt the beauty of the whole. Ye good men and women, do not, therefore, be angry and condemn me.' 'It is too low for him!' 'It is not high enough for his poetical spirit!'

said they all, deridingly. No beast is, however, so cruel as man! Had I been rich and independent, the colours of every thing would soon have changed. Every one of them were more prudent, more deeply grounded, and more rational, than I. I learned to smile obligingly where I could have wept; bowed to those whom I lightly esteemed, and listened attentively to the empty gossip of fools. Dissimulation, bitterness, and *ennui*, were the fruit of the education which circumstances and men afforded me. People pointed always to my faults. Was there then nothing at all intellectual, no good points in me? It was I myself who must seek for these, who must make these avail. People riveted my thoughts upon my own individual self, and then upbraided me for thinking too much of myself. The politician called me an egotist because I would not occupy myself solely and altogether with his calling. A young *dilettante* in aesthetics, a relation of the Borghese family, taught me what I ought to think, compose, and judge, and that always in one mode, that every stranger might see that it was the nobleman who taught the shepherd boy, the poor lad, who must be doubly grateful to him in that he condescended to instruct him. He who interested himself for the beautiful horse, and for that and that alone, said that I was the very vainest of men because I had no eye for his steed. But were not they all egotists? Or had they right? Perhaps! I was a poor child for whom they had done a great deal. But if my name had no nobility attached to it, my soul had, and inexpressibly deeply did it feel every humiliation. I who, with my whole soul, had clung to mankind, was now changed, like Lot's wife, into a pillar of salt. This gave rise to defiance in my soul. There were moments when my spiritual consciousness raised itself up in its fetters, and became a devil of high-mindedness, which looked down upon the folly of my prudent teachers, and, full of vanity, whispered into my ear, 'Thy name will live and be remembered when all theirs are forgotten, or are only remembered through thee, as being connected with thee, as the refuse and the bitter drops which fell into thy life's cup!' At such moments I thought on Tasso, on the vain Leonora, the proud court of Ferrara, the nobility of which now is derived from the name of Tasso; whose castle is in ruins, and the poet's prison a place of pilgrimage. I myself felt with what vanity my heart throbbed; but, in the manner in which I was brought up, it must be so, or else it must bleed. Gentleness and encouragement would have preserved my thoughts pure, my soul full of affection; every friendly smile and word was a sunbeam, which melted one of the ice-roots of vanity;—but there fell more poison-drops than sunbeams. I was no longer so good as I had been formerly, and yet I was called an excellent, a remarkably excellent young man. My soul studied books, nature, the world, and myself, and yet they said, he will not learn any thing."

We greatly admire this graphic passage; it teaches us much, though a fine apothegm in a preceding page says, "Nature is a chain of riddles; we have only found out the easiest."

[To be continued.]

*The Sabbath Companion; being Essays on First Principles of Christian Faith and Practice.* By Thomas Dale, M.A., &c. &c. Second series. 12mo. Pp. 481. London, Bowdery and Kerby; Peacock and Mansfield.

THIS is a second series, of the first of which we spoke briefly, but we trust to the purpose of recommending it earnestly to the attention of

youth of both sexes. From such a monitor as Mr. Dale they have every thing that is good for them, in this world and in the next, to learn; and there is no austerity to repress their yearnings after truth and the best of councils. The peacefulness of many a Sabbath-day may be increased in enjoyment by having by your side a volume like this.

*Tales of the Colonies; or, the Adventures of an Emigrant.* By Charles Rowcroft, Esq. Pp. 536. Smith, Elder, and Co.

We are glad to see that these tales fully justified our opinion and prediction, by reaching the enviable distinction of a third edition. We declared them to be lively and interesting, and faithful pictures of emigrant colonial life, besides containing much valuable information; and the author has now added greatly to the importance of his work, by entering largely and with all his experience into the question of systematic emigration.

*An Introduction to Heraldry, &c.* By Hugh Clark. 12mo, pp. 267. London, H. Washbourne.

The fourteenth edition of a book which has maintained its position for sixty or eighty years, needs only to be mentioned, with the farther commendatory addition, that it has been enlarged and improved.

*Biblical Cabinet.* New Series, No. II. 8vo, pp. 266. Edinburgh, J. Clark.

The first volume of the learned biblical scholar, Professor Hengstenberg of Berlin, is here continued in the excellent translation by two Scottish clergymen, Mr. Fairbairn, minister of Salton, and Mr. Thompson, minister of Leith. The commentaries are well known and highly valued on the continent, and deserve the same estimation in England.

*Ridley Seldon; or, the way to keep Lent. A Tale for the Times.* By A. Howard, author of "Mary Spencer." Pp. 240. London, W. H. Dalton.

A religious novel; or rather we should say, a novel upon the most sacred and vitally important questions of religious faith. Two brothers bring these points into discussion; and the evangelism of the church of England is made to overcome the idolatry of the church of Rome.

*Narratives of a Parent; or, Birth-day Tales.* By Mrs. Everest. Pp. 242. Smith, Elder, and Co.

MORAL and pretty stories, which appear to have been published by the authoress, a widow with two little girls, to demonstrate her fitness for undertaking the tuition of some other children.

*The Duties of Judge-Advocates, &c.* By Capt. R. M. Hughes, 13th Regt. Bombay Army. Pp. 223. London, Smith, Elder, and Co.

CAPT. HUGHES seems to have compiled a valuable manual from the best sources and authorities both at home and in India, where his duties led him to perform the office. We presume his volume will be most acceptable to the military world.

*Fauna and Flora of the County of Cork.* 8vo, pp. 130. London, Van Voorst; Cork, Purcell and Co.

READ at the meeting of the British Association, 1843, and a very complete and careful catalogue, of much interest to natural history. Many of the incidental notices are curious.

*The Lives of Donne, Walton, Hooker, George Herbert, and Dr. Sanderson.* By Izaac Walton. Pp. 453. London, Washbourne.

THIS is a new and neat edition of a biographical work long and justly popular. Major's original

embellishments have been retouched where called for, and some interesting notes been added to the text. A book of its kind more deserving of being put into the hands of youth can scarcely be found.

*Helps to English Grammar.* By G. F. Graham. Pp. 134. Longmans.

EAST exercises and useful "helps" for students of tender age.

#### ARTS AND SCIENCES.

##### GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

March 10th.—Mr. R. I. Murchison, president, in the chair. Two new members were elected. A letter was read from Mr. Brockman, dated Damascus, Oct. 24th, by which it appears that the traveller's health was much improved. He had visited Deir El Kamar and Baalbec, and returned to Damascus where a letter from Capt. Haines at Aden informed him a Frenchman had been to Mareb, whence he had brought many inscriptions. The Captain gave Mr. Brockman little hopes of being able to enter Hadramant as an Englishman, and that at any rate a thorough knowledge of the language and customs of the people was indispensable. Mr. Brockman describes Damascus as a fine large city, with a beautiful river full of trout flowing through it. His apartment cost only fourteen pence a week, and his living seven pence a day.—Some notes, "On the geography of eastern and southern Africa," communicated by Mr. Macqueen, were then read. The first purports to be the route of Liep Ben Saied, a native of Zanzibar, to the great lake Maravi, in Africa, whither he had twice been. He had occupied 140 days, or 4½ months, on the road, of which time he had travelled 62 days at the rate of about 9 or 10 English miles per day. The first portion of his route was in a south-westerly direction, after which it was westerly; and Mr. Macqueen lays down the point where he struck the lake, in about 30° E. and about 8° 45' S. The second article was entitled "Africa near the tropic of Capricorn," being some account of the journey on oxback of the Rev. M. Livingston, who early in 1845 penetrated to about two degrees to the northward of the tropic, nearly in the meridian of 26 E. Along the whole of the route the climate is said to be dry, mild, and salubrious; a part of the country is full of large volcanic craters. The third notice was entitled, "General observations in southern and eastern Africa;" and the fourth and last, some curious notices obtained from an African named Thomas Wogger, now in London. The object of these several notices is the improvement of our maps of Africa by the determination of the courses of rivers, and the position of places, as presumed and estimated from the accounts of travellers. It is therefore evident that the statements cannot be abridged so as to do them justice.

##### GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 12th.—Mr. Horner, the president, in the chair. A communication was read by Prof. Sedgwick, "On the comparative classification of the older stratified rocks of North Wales with the corresponding deposits of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire." The object of the author in this memoir was to place in a parallel series the silurian rocks of the lake-district of Cumberland and Westmoreland with those of North Wales, so far as he had hitherto investigated the subject. In both there appears to be a series extending through the various members of the silurian rocks. In the lake-district the lower silurian rocks are very imperfectly seen, and are not

more than 300 or 400 feet thick, the Ash Gill beds being the highest; but the upper silurians are admirably shewn, and contain many characteristic fossils. Of these latter, the Coniston limestones and the Coniston flags form an important group, as much as 1200 or 1400 feet thick, and correspond with the Denbigh flags of North Wales and the Wenlock shale and limestone of the silurian system. The Ireleath slates and grits succeed, and occupy a considerable space, and must be of very great thickness. These higher beds in Cumberland abound with *terebatula naricula*; but above them are remarkable bands with *asterias*, while the whole upper portion is full of fossils, the prevailing type of which is upper Ludlow.

#### ROYAL INSTITUTION.

*March 14th.*—Mr. Shaw, "On photographic phenomena," detailed a series of experiments with reference to the accelerating or retarding properties of chlorine, bromine, and iodine. One result appears promising for an improved photometer, the construction of an instrument which already gives good approximate data. It consists of a wedge-shaped glass vessel, filled with dry chlorine, a strip of glass and a narrow band of chloride of silver running from end to end, the former divided to scale. The darkening commences at the narrowest part of the vessel, and advances as the intensity of the light increases. From the scale of black bands the mean effect can be ascertained. In the dark the chloric reacts on the blackened chloride of silver, blanching it, and restoring it for farther use.

#### SOCIETY OF ARTS.

*March 12th.*—Mr. B. B. Cabbell, vice-president, in the chair. The secretary described Mr. V. C. Wright's method of packing camp-equipage in a wooden case 4 ft. 9 in. in length by 18 in. deep and 12 in. wide, containing a tent, 12 ft. in diameter at bottom and 8 ft. at top, which opens and shuts as an umbrella, the jointed pole on which it is fixed being 10 ft. in length, a clear headway of 6½ ft. preserved under the stretchers; two forms and two stools, together constituting seats for 12 persons; 4 footboards; a four-legged table, 3 ft. long by 2 ft. wide; a box and cooking-apparatus complete the equipage. The whole weighs less than 1 cwt., and can either be taken to pieces or put together in 20 minutes.—The secretary next described Mr. A. Dacey's knife-and-fork apparatus for one-armed persons, which consists of an ordinary hot-water plate, the interior, however, being loaded, to keep the whole in its place. Attached to the rim is a vertical standard, in which is a holding-down fork, working on a pivot passing through the handle; a steel spring is applied above the fork, in order that the meat in the plate may be held firmly down while the one-armed person uses, first, a knife to cut the meat, and then a fork to raise it to his mouth, the knife and fork being in the same handle; the latter is removed when the knife and fork are required to be cleaned.—The last subject brought forward was the patent dental carving machine, by Mr. J. Tomes. The machine itself was shewn in operation, and the paper read explained, in the first place, the ordinary modes of making artificial teeth, gums, and palates, and secondly, the improved mode by means of the machine.

*March 19th.*—Mr. W. H. Hughes, vice-president, in the chair. The secretary described the substance called "Gutta Percha," which was first introduced to the notice of the society in 1848,

by Dr. Montgomerie. It is the concrete juice of a large indigenous forest-tree in the island of Singapore, and is obtained by cutting notches through the bark, when it exudes in the form of a milky juice, which soon curdles. In its chemical properties it somewhat resembles caoutchouc, but is much less elastic; it however possesses qualities which that substance does not, and which render it of considerable value. The gutta percha, when dipped in water nearly at the boiling point, can readily be united and become quite plastic, so as to be formed (before it cools below 130° to 140° Fahr.) into any required shape, and which it retains at any temperature below 110°; in this state it is very rigid and tough, and is used in Singapore for chopper-handles, &c., in preference to buffalohorn. The secretary produced excellent casts from medals, a rough lathe-band, a short pipe, &c., which he had formed for the occasion; a soda-water bottle containing the juice as collected from the tree had been entirely enclosed by a covering of the gutta percha, which was as tough as leather, but by immersion in hot water for two or three minutes was removed, and formed again into a solid lump. The trees containing this valuable product are very numerous in the island of Singapore.—Dr. J. G. Hewlett read a paper "On atmospheric railways," giving a history of the invention from 1810, in which year Mr. Medhurst published a pamphlet on the subject, to the present time, dwelling especially on Pilbrow's plan, by which the longitudinal valve is entirely dispensed with, described in our last number.

#### ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*February 19th.*—Mr. W. Aldam in the chair. Mr. E. Chadwick and Mr. J. Yearsley were elected members. A paper "On the ethnography of Russian America," by Prof. Latham, M.D., was read. Inhabiting the most north-western extremity of America, or the coast of Behring's Straits, the tribes of Russian America are divided from Asia only by the latter channel, so that of all the tribes of the new world they are most in contact with the old; and this circumstance alone puts them prominently forward in ethnology. Considering the remote situation of these extensive and inhospitable tracts, the knowledge we possess of them is creditable to the government of Russia. From the time of Behring downwards the coasts have been accurately described, whilst the communications of the officials of the Russian-American Fur-Company exhibit far more than an average amount of intelligence. On the southern extremity of Russian America the native tribes are known to their neighbours of New Caledonia, and the Oregon territory, and to the Hudson's Bay Company, by the names of the Coloches, Tunghases, Atnahs, Colshanies, Ugalentenes, Konagis, Cadiacks, Tchugatches, and Kenays. For the Nootka and the shores of the Arctic Sea, they are dealt with as members of the great Esquimaux family. Further investigation multiplies the names of these tribes, so that we hear of Inkalites, Inkluluklates, Kiyataigmutis, Agolegmutis, Pashtolegmutis, Maymutis, &c. To these divisions may be added the different varieties of the natives of the Aleutian islands. In the classification of these numerous tribes, it is considered much remains to be done; for the tribes on the Northern Ocean, and for the parts immediately south of Behring's Straits, the general character, both physical and moral, seems to be Esquimaux. The three forms of speech spoken by the Esquimaux are but dialects of one language. One of these dialectical differences is found

about three degrees westward of the Mackenzie, which coincides very nearly with the eastern boundary-line of Russian America. The Tchukchi, the Kuskokwims, who occupy the banks of the river from which they take their name, and who may stand as the representatives of the tribes between Cape Rodney and the peninsula of Alaska, numbering 7,000; and the Tchugatches of Prince William's Sound, who are closely allied in language with the islanders of Cadiack, are Esquimaux. In the parts about Cook's Inlet and Mount St. Elias a second race is said to make its appearance; and this is generally separated from the Esquimaux by a broad line of demarcation. It is called the Colooch race, and is generally placed in contrast with the Esquimaux. Isolated tribes, akin to the Colooches, and worthy of special notice, are the following:—1. The Ugalachmutis, or Ugalutz, consisting of about thirty-eight families. They are Colooch in manners and conformation, having especial affinities with the Yakutes tribe of that group. Living around Mount St. Elias, they are frontier tribes to the Tchugatches. 2. The Kenays of Cook's Inlet, four hundred and sixty families strong. Like the Ugalutz, they are in contact with Tchugatch Esquimaux. 3. The Atnahs, dwelling on the Copper River, sixty families strong, hunters of reindeer, and workers in iron as well as copper. They coincide with the typical Colooches in burning their dead, in ascribing the origin of their race to the raven, and in most other particulars. These three tribes are unequivocally connected closely with each other, and with the other members of the Colooch group. The position of the following is less definite:—1. The Holshani. These represent the natives of the interior. They fall into two divisions, whereof the nearest can make itself intelligible to the Atnahs and Kenays. The more distant one is savage, inhospitable, unintelligible. 2. The Inkluluklates, dwelling on the Chulitna river. They are stated to be akin to the Maymutis; who are allied with, 3. The Inkalites. These represent the Auwigmutis and the Maymutis. In one village alone they are seven hundred strong. Their language is said to be a mixture of the Kenay, Unalashkan, and Atnah. Dr. King accounted for the dialectical difference in language of the Esquimaux westward of the Mackenzie from their neighbours to the east, by supposing that the inhabitants of the Mackenzie had made their way overland from Kotzelau, or Prince William's Sound, and thus isolated a large portion of the western coast Esquimaux,—a supposition borne out by the study of their physical and moral characters.

#### DECORATIVE-ART SOCIETY.

On Wednesday week a paper (2d notice) was read by Mr. Dwyer, "On the interior decoration of the Royal Exchange." He referred to his former paper, and, in repeating several objections therein expressed, contended that the decorations did not improve upon acquaintance; he noticed defects visible in the fresco over the southern entrance, and critically examined the details of the painting on the ceilings and walls of the ambulatories: he affirmed that they were wanting in "fitness of purpose" and "in unity of design;" that the ceilings and walls contrasted painfully with the floor and pilasters; and that, admitting the style of decoration to be in approved taste, this incompleteness in such a building was much to be regretted. He suggested that an enriched or mosaic pavement in the ambulatories, comprehending in its design decided lines assisting the perspective, would tend to improve the

whole effect of the interior; also, that the walls might have been adorned with representations from the history of commerce, such as the signing of important treaties, or by portraits of celebrated men who have been connected with the rise and progress of our commercial greatness; and that these works should have been by our best English artists. It was considered that the painter (Mr. Sang) has had great difficulties to contend with in a practical sense, but that his efforts did not display the originality and talent which the opportunity afforded. A question was put respecting "the vehicle used for the wax or encaustic painting" at the Exchange, which received no satisfactory answer; and another question followed as to "the composition of a vehicle for encaustic which would stand severe tests;" and information was solicited upon this important point, which, in fact, marks the distinction between *encaustic* and *dissipater* painting, or between durability and that which is not durable.

The invention (patented by Mr. Dicksee) of compressed glass mosaics for pavements, for mural decorations, or for furniture, was explained, and some beautiful specimens exhibited in the room; and these led to some further remarks on the exclusiveness of the Gresham Committee, to whom this inventor had applied to be allowed to exhibit his specimens, but was not noticed; and it was alleged that, had there been a competition afforded to artists generally, much better results in the decorations of the Exchange would have been realised.

#### ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENON.

MR. T. E. ELLIS, of Trin. Coll. Camb., writes to the editor of the *Times*, March 9, of a most extraordinary phenomenon which was on that day observed at Cambridge; and one which must interest the scientific world to a very high degree, though the results of the minute observations made by the Plumian Professor will not be completed for some days. The morning, he states, was beautifully fine and the sky cloudless, except in a few cirro-cumuli in the S.S.E., which appeared like thin pieces of white gauze floating in the sky, scarcely a breath of air stirring. About 25 min. past 10 the sun, though apparently unclouded, seemed to shine with less than usual lustre, and his rays appeared slightly tinged with green. Using the dark glass of his achromatic telescope, and with a power of about 40, Mr. E. saw distinctly in the sun's centre a small dark spot, surrounded successively by violet, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red rings, separated by comparatively dark rings, and beyond the exterior red ring the same recurred in the same order, but the colours then were much more faint, and at last hardly visible. This appearance increased in intensity until 5 min. past 11, after which the colours began to fade, and exactly at 12 all trace of colour disappeared. The phenomena, however, had not concluded, for the colours now began to return in a reversed order—i.e. at the sun's centre was now a spot of purely white light, and each colour was replaced by its complementary one; and this appearance of the sun's disc increased in intensity of colour until 5 minutes before 1, and then began to fade, vanishing completely at 35 minutes past 2, after which everything resumed its ordinary appearance, and nothing more could be discerned unusual throughout the day. Mr. Ellis accounts for this extraordinary phenomenon on the principle of Newton's rings. If two thin films of vapour, extremely near together, passed between the sun's disc and the eye of an observer,

the transmitted rays might produce the appearance described as taking place after 12 o'clock; but to produce that observed before 12, the rays reflected from the earth by these two films of vapour must have been again reflected by a third film, and thus brought to the eye in a manner somewhat analogous to that in which the mock sun is formed. As this third film moved away, the phenomenon must vary, and at last disappear, and the sun's transmitted rays now reaching the eye without any reflection, would change the appearance to that observed from 12 o'clock to half-past 2. He cannot, however, he says, yet explain why the periods of maximum brightness should be equidistant from noon, as he is at a loss to know what functions of the sun's hour-angle the motions of these laminae of vapour could be. The correctness of the above hypothesis is remarkably confirmed by micrometrical measurements which Mr. E. took of the angular magnitudes of the red and violet rings. The colours, moreover, in the spectrum before noon were fainter than those observed afterwards; and some light must be lost by the second reflection, if his hypothesis be correct.

[A continental meteorologist foretells an unusually warm summer, as the spots on the sun, he says, are diminishing in size.—*Ed. L. G.*]

#### LITERARY AND LEARNED.

##### UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, March 15.—The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred, by decree of convocation, upon the Rev. J. Medley, M.A., of Wadham College, nominated Bishop of New Brunswick; and the following degrees were conferred:—

*Master of Arts.*—F. Metcalfe, Fellow of Lincoln Coll. *Bachelors of Arts.*—H. A. Buckmaster, Christ Church College; S. G. Selwyn, Fellow of New College.

CAMBRIDGE, March 12.—The following gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Doctor of Divinity by royal mandate:—Rev. J. Chapman, King's College, Bishop of Ceylon; and Rev. C. J. Vaughan, Trinity College, Head Master of Harrow School.

MARCH 14.—*The Chancellor's Medallists.*—The two gold medals given annually to the two commencing Bachelors of Arts who, having obtained senior optimes at least, shew themselves the greatest proficients in classical learning, were adjudged as follows:—F. Rendall (29th wrangler and first classic, bracketed), and T. F. Knox (14th senior optime and third classic), Trinity College.

##### THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE DISTRACTION which has arisen in this Society, we regret to say, still continues to force itself on the general body; and the means adopted to enforce a divided empire are but too likely to impede and retard the usefulness of the whole. We trust, however, that this state of things will very shortly come to an end; and the Association be allowed to go on without farther interruption or unseemly rivalry.

Since our last the posture of affairs appears to encourage this hope. Nearly three hundred members have enrolled themselves as *associates*, i.e. subscribers of a guinea a-year, and some liberal donations have also been added to the common fund. Thus the sinews of successful war are already supplied, and every day fresh accessions augment their force. The President, Lord Albert Conyngham, and the Committee, are actively employed in re-organising the Society, preparing for the early publication of the *Journal*, and concerting measures for the ensuing Annual Congress. The inhabitants of Winchester, we understand, are earnest in their desire that it should take place in their ancient city.

On the other hand, the majority of the late Committee have advertised their *Journal*; and are no doubt employing their strongest efforts to obtain an authoritative *status*. Till they

can accomplish this, we can only view them as a stirring minority of members endeavouring to obtain a position from which they may more effectually disturb, if they cannot govern, the community. We abstain from noticing many reports of injudicious proceedings which have reached us; for though we have felt our judgment compelled to adopt the side we have taken on this vexatious occasion, the *Literary Gazette* never did and never will become a partisan organ, either for misrepresentation or ungentlemanly abuse. Our cause is the cause of Archaeology: and we are only warm in supporting the decision of the general meeting, because we consider the founders and officers of the Association to have acted with moderation and propriety throughout, and that by adhering to them we were most likely to protect and advance all the common objects for which the Association was formed.

##### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

FEB. 27TH.—The secretary read a paper, by Mr. H. Holland, "On Wesseling's objections to the opinion that the city named Cadytis by Herodotus was Jerusalem." Herodotus, in two places in his history, introduces a city named by him Cadytis. He describes it as a great city of Syria, not much less, in his opinion, than Sardis; and reports several particulars respecting the districts neighbouring upon it, as having been communicated to Cambyses, when that sovereign was meditating an invasion of Egypt. From these passages some of the highest authorities among the learned—e.g. Prideaux, Rennell, D'Anville—have understood that by Cadytis Herodotus meant Jerusalem, so called by him from the term "Alcads," the Holy, the term applied to it by the Arabs. To these authorities, however, is opposed the learned Wesseling, who, in his commentary on Herodotus, gives his opinion that Cadytis could not be Jerusalem. He supposes that the historian intended to assign this city to a maritime situation, because he includes it in the description of a part of Syria in which were situated the ἐπαρχίαι; but Mr. Holland shewed that ἐπαρχίαι does not necessarily imply a trading port, but answers generally to the modern *entrepoli*. Again, Wesseling alleges that μέχρι οὐρών Καδύτιος, used in his description by Herodotus, has been erroneously translated "as far as the mountains of Cadytis," and would substitute "borders;" to which translation Mr. Holland objected, at the same time remarking that it furnishes no argument against the more general opinion respecting Cadytis. Lastly, Wesseling regards it as improbable that the Philistines and other neighbouring nations, who hated the Jews, should have given the name of "holy" to their city; but the fact is, observed Mr. Holland, that the Arabs and Syrians now call it by a name as nearly resembling Cadytis as the native names of places usually resemble those that the Greeks assigned to them in their writings. He farther remarked, that it is not unlikely that the name "holy" might at an early period be applied by general consent to the city which contained a temple so extraordinary for its architectural splendour and solemn services as the temple of Solomon. Mr. Holland concluded his review of the objections of Wesseling with the observation, that they do not appear forcible enough to subvert the decisions of Dr. Prideaux, Maj. Rennell, and D'Anville, besides those of the many "viri eruditissimi" with whom the learned commentator acknowledges he once agreed on this point, and from whom afterwards differing, he was himself able to come to no other.

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## SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.

March 4th.—Dr. J. Lee in the chair. Remarks were read by Mr. Samuel Sharpe "On the hieroglyphics of Horapollo Nilous, an Egyptian scribe, native of Phenepytus, who attempted to collect and perpetuate the fast-fading knowledge of the symbols inscribed upon the olden monuments of his country." This paper was illustrated by a series of drawings upon a large scale.—Mr. Buckingham then read a communication, the result of personal inquiry, on the ruins of the ancient Naucratis, and the site of Sais in the delta of Egypt. He confirmed the opinion of Major Rennell, that the modern village of Sab'l Hadj' now occupies the site of the ancient Naucratis, and not of Sais, as represented on the French maps; and in this he is also borne out by Arrowsmith, who places Sais further within the delta. The paper contained several other points of interest, especially in relation to some of the more important events connected with the two sites of Naucratis and Sais.—Donations of books and of Babylonian bricks, by Mr. J. C. Floyd, of the Euphrates Expedition steamers, were announced; as also four coloured drawings of the Hartwell mummy and mummy-case, by Dr. Lee.

March 18th.—Mr. W. F. Ainsworth in the chair. Communications were read from Prof. Lee of Cambridge, Dr. Thomson of Damascus, and Mr. Barker of Tarsus. The latter gentleman described the progress of the French archaeological researches in the great massive monument of Tarsus, supposed by some to be the tomb of Julian the Apostle; and by Mr. Barker apparently confounded with the monument of Sardanapalus, noticed by antiquity as existing in the same neighbourhood.—Mr. Cullimore then communicated the result of a laborious investigation of the different modes proposed to decipher the Hamyaritic inscriptions, in which he had been assisted by Mr. Bonomi. These gentlemen had applied Mr. Forster's method to some of the inscriptions, of which the translation or Arabic version is supposed to be contained in Schultens; and upon comparing them with these Arabian monuments, a number of very remarkable coincidences resulted. Mr. Cullimore then examined the inscriptions according to the methods proposed by Rædiger, Gesenius, and Dr. Hincks; and it resulted from these, and his own researches, that by this method he could determine eighteen of the letters to be Ethiopic; while by Mr. Forster's method there were only four. Mr. Cullimore was inclined, from these investigations, to believe that the method proposed by these learned scholars was the one which would ultimately lead to the true decipherment of the south Arabian inscriptions. Some discussion ensued upon the inconsistency presented by the various readings from right to left, and *vice versa*; and it was mentioned that inscriptions in ancient Greek had been also met with which read from right to left. Some opined that alternate lines might differ. Mr. Johnson argued that the pointing, which is very distinct, attested a reading from left to right. Asad Y. Kayat remarked upon the existence of Armenian letters in the inscriptions. Mr. Ainsworth had lately shewn to Mr. Forster inscriptions from the city of Al Hadhr, in Mesopotamia, in which there existed Armenian characters, and in which Mr. Forster had also at once recognised Hamyaritic letters.—A communication was read from Dr. Hincks upon his proposed method of deciphering the inscrip-

tions. This gentleman proclaimed them as Abyssinian, from an inscription of similar character having been met with at the monastery of Yeha in that country, and as belonging to times posterior to the Abyssinian conquests of southern Arabia. This was objected to, so far as all Hamyaritic inscriptions are concerned, on the grounds of the antiquity of the ruins in which they occur; of their abundance in southern Arabia as compared with Abyssinia; and of the fact, historically recorded, of the Hamyaritic kings—Dul-Minar, or "the lord of the tower;" and Nashir al Naim, or "the opulent"—having erected various monuments, with inscriptions in the Hamyaritic character, in Abyssinia and Nigritea, previous to the Abyssinian conquests of southern Arabia. Mr. Cullimore was inclined to believe that the Ethiopic might have been partly derived from the Hamyaritic.—A letter was read from Lieutenant Cruttenden, political assistant at Aden, containing an account of Baron Wrede's successful visit to Marab; also of Lieutenant Cruttenden's examination of the inscription at Hisn Ghurab, of which he thinks the portion noticed by Mr. Forster as wanting to complete the comparison with the Arabian legend may have been erased from the rock; the same letter also contained hints as to the facilities of pursuing investigations in southern Arabia, from Aden, in an easterly direction, by which the whole line of the forts of the Hamairi, or Homerites, by which they defended the southern approaches to their country, might be brought successively in review.

Lieut.-Col. Everest of the Indian Survey, and W. Plate, LL.D., were elected upon the council; and numerous donations of books, maps, &c., were announced.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR  
THE ENSUING WEEK:—

*Monday.*—Medical, 8 P.M.  
*Tuesday.*—Zoological, 8½ P.M.; Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ P.M.  
*Wednesday.*—Pharmaceutical, 9 P.M.; Ethnological, 8 P.M.; British and Foreign Institute (lecture).  
*Friday.*—British and Foreign Institute (conversation).  
*Saturday.*—Westminster Medical, 8 P.M.

## FINE ARTS.

## STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

SEVERAL of the newspapers have recently mentioned an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, on a small scale, and modelled by Count d'Orsay. Having been allowed the favour of seeing it, we will give a brief description of this small but beautiful production of art; not alone worthy of an amateur, even of the fine acknowledged taste and talent of the Count, but such as would do honour to the educated professional sculptor. The group may be about twenty inches in height, about the proportions of the Napoleon from the same hand, which was so much admired last year, when shewn at Messrs. Howell and James's (see *Lit. Gaz.* No. 1434). The Duke is firmly but easily seated, with the reins loose, held up by the right hand (in which is also a telescope) on the off-side, the left arm and hand being more loosely declined toward the horse's shoulder on the near-side. The costume of the figure is a modern undress, buttoned up to the throat, and relieved behind by military draping: so that we have at once (what we always contend for in such works) the habit of the personage as he lived, and the effect of ancient art wrought out by a skilful adaptation of contemporaneous realities in dress or equipments. The likeness is perfect in every point of view; full face,

either profile, and catch of any single feature. The head is covered by a soldierly cocked hat, rigged, as the sailors say, right fore and aft. The whole of the Man is very imposing; for M. d'Orsay has most judiciously subdued (as far as this great end of statuary or painting requires) the bulkier form of the noble animal, so as not only not to interfere with the principal object, but to make it subservient to its happier display. The difficulty in statues and pictures of this description is, so to dispose of the materials, that the larger and more prominent attractions of the Horse should not seize or eclipse attention from the main purpose—the portraiture of the Rider, whose lineaments and expression it is wished to preserve for future generations, but whose physical frame, in juxtaposition, will not stand, in comparison to the eye, close beside the most magnificent creature belonging to the animal world. In the present instance, the splendid charger has bowed his neck, and, though full of fire, so suited his action, that we do not observe him till after we have been delighted with contemplating his glorious master. Altogether, we can truly state that no production of this class ever gave us more entire satisfaction; and we trust it may be copied into an imperishable shape, the everlasting bronze, *monumentum aeneum*, and thus enable the yet living illustrious companions of the Hero to have his true effigies as a household *Lar*, and our arms to perpetuate his immortal memory, by cast in every regiment in the service; nor do we mean to exclude other ranks of the people from indulging in a similar gratification.

## THE PORTLAND VASE.

[Before giving the following ample description and poetical illustration of a famous work of ancient art, the demolition of which has excited so general a sensation, we may revert to the perfect cast of it belonging to Mr. Charles Copland, which was shewn at the Marquis of Northampton's three weeks ago (see *Lit. Gaz.*). This copy is coloured so as exactly to represent the original; the ground exhibiting faithfully the body of dark-blue glass, and the raised figures being cut in the coating of white enamel with equal fidelity and truth. We have on high authority that only two more are in existence; but they remain in the simple character of plaster casts: whilst many *imitations* are to be met with, the most finished of which are by Wedgwood. Mr. Francis Wedgwood writes—"that Wedgwood's copy of the Portland Vase is not, strictly speaking, a cast from the original. It is true he took a cast from the original; but as the material of his copy was to be clay, which shrinks in the fire,—if he had used his cast as a mould, his copy would have been smaller than the original. He wanted it exactly the same size; he therefore modelled from the cast a mould a little larger than it, so as to allow for the shrinking in the fire; and in that mould his copy was made." Mr. Copland's facsimile was moulded at Rome from the original, by the celebrated gem-engraver, Poehler, and taken off by Tassie—only a few being permitted, when the model was, by order, destroyed. Jane, Duchess of Gordon, presented this specimen to the late Dr. Copland, of Marischal College, Aberdeen.] This celebrated vase, for about two centuries in the possession of the Barberini family and the chief ornament of their palace in Rome, was purchased nearly fifty years ago by the Duke of Portland, and subsequently deposited in the British Museum. In height it is nearly 10 inches, and 6 in diameter taken at the broadest. The figures are white enamel in bas-relief and of the most exquisite workmanship, raised on a ground of deep blue glass, apparently black, unless held in a strong light. The figures have evidently been formed from the external coating of white opaque glass, in the manner the finest cameos are produced, and must therefore have been the labour of many years. Some eminent antiquarians have placed its age many centuries before the Christian era, as such sculpture was said to have been declining in respect to its excellence in the time of Alexander the Great.

Many opinions and conjectures have been published concerning the figures. Mr. Wedgwood has well observed, that it does not seem probable the Portland vase was purposely made for the ashes of any particular person deceased, because many years must have been necessary for its production. Hence it may be concluded, that the subject of its embellishments is not private history but of a general nature. It appears to be well chosen, the story finely told, and evidently represents what in ancient times engaged the attention of philosophers, poets, and heroes, viz. the *Eleusinian mysteries*. These mysteries were invented in Egypt, afterwards transferred to Greece, and flourished more particularly at Athens, which was at the same time the seat of the fine arts. They consisted of *scenical and obscene*\* exhibitions representing and inculcating the expectation of a future life after death, and on this account were encouraged by the government, insomuch that the Athenian laws punished a revelation of their secrets with death. What subject could have been imagined so sublime for the ornaments of a funeral urn as the mortality of all things and their resuscitation? where could the designer be supplied with emblems for this purpose before the Christian era but from the Eleusinian mysteries?

The exhibition of these mysteries was of two kinds, those which the people were permitted to see, and those which were only shewn to the initiated. Concerning the latter, Aristides calls them "the most shocking and the most ravishing representations;" and Stobaeus asserts that the initiation into the grand mysteries exactly resembles death: this part of the exhibition seems to be represented in one of the compartments of the Portland vase.

*First Compartment.*—Three figures of exquisite workmanship are placed by the side of a ruined column, whose capital has fallen off and lies at their feet, with other disjointed stones. They sit on loose piles of stones beneath a tree which has not the leaves of any evergreen in this climate, but may be supposed to be an elm, which Virgil places near the entrance of the infernal regions, and adds, that a Dream was believed to dwell under every leaf of it. In the midst of this group reclines a figure in a dying attitude, in which extreme languor is beautifully depicted; in her hand is an inverted torch, an ancient emblem of extinguished life; the elbow of the same arm, resting on a stone, supports her as she sinks, while the other hand is raised and thrown over the drooping head, in some measure sustaining it, and gives with great art the idea of fainting lassitude. On the right of her sits a man, and on the left a woman, both supporting themselves on their arms, as people are apt to do when they are thinking intensely. They have their backs towards the dying figure, yet with their faces turned towards her, as if seriously contemplating her situation, but without stretching out their hands to assist her. The central figure appears the emblem of mortal life, or death. The inverted torch shews the figure to be emblematic; for if a real person in the act of dying, there had been no occasion for the expiring torch, as the dying figure alone would have been sufficiently intelligible; again, had it been a real dying person, would not the other figures, or one of them at least, have stretched out a hand

to support her, to have eased her fall amongst the loose stones, or to have smoothed her rest? The man and woman on each side of the dying figure must also be considered as emblems, both from their similarity of situation and dress to the middle figure, and their being grouped along with it. They may be presumed to be emblems of humankind, with the backs towards the dying figure of Mortal life, unwilling to associate with her, yet turning back their serious and attentive countenances, curious to behold, yet sorry to contemplate their latter end.

*Second Compartment.*—On the other compartment is exhibited an emblem of Immortality, the representation of which is well known to have constituted a very principal part of the shows at the Eleusinian mysteries. The habitations of spirits or ghosts after death was supposed by the ancients to be placed beneath the earth; hence the first figure in this group is of the *manes*, or *ghost*, who, having passed through an open portal, is descending into a dusky region, pointing his toe with timid and unsteady step, feeling, as it were, his way in the gloom; he appears lingering and fearful, and wishes to drag after him a part of his mortal garment, which, however, adheres to the portal through which he has passed. A little lower down in the group the ghost is received by a beautiful female—a symbol of *Immortal life*. This is shewn by her fondling between her knees a large and playful serpent, which, from its annually renewing its external skin, has from great antiquity been held as an emblem of renovated youth. The serpent shews this figure to be an emblem, as the torch shewed the central figure in the other compartment to be one: hence they agreeably correspond and explain each other, one representing mortal life, and the other immortal life.

This emblematic figure of immortal life sits down with her feet towards the figure of Pluto; but turning back her face towards the timid ghost, she stretches forth her hand, and taking hold of his elbow, supports his tottering steps, as well as encourages him to advance, both which circumstances are thus with wonderful ingenuity brought to the eye. At the same time the spirit loosely lays his hand upon her arm, as one walking in the dark would naturally do, for the greater certainty of following his conductress, while the general part of the symbol of immortal life being turned towards the figure of Pluto, shews that she is leading the phantom to his realms. The figure of Pluto cannot be mistaken. As is agreed by most of the writers who have mentioned this vase, his grisly beard, and his having one foot buried in the earth, denotes the infernal monarch: he is placed at the lowest part of the group, and resting his chin on his hand, and his arm upon his knee, receives the stranger-spirit with inquisitive attention. In this group of figures there is great art shewn in giving the idea of a descending plain, viz. from earth to Elysium; and yet all the figures are in reality on a horizontal one; and the effect is produced, first, by the descending step of the ghost; secondly, by the arm of the sitting figure of immortal life being raised up to receive him; and lastly, by Pluto having one foot sunk into the earth.

There is yet another figure which is concerned in conducting the ghost to the realms of Pluto, and this is Love: he precedes the descending spirit on expanding wings, lights him with his torch, and turning back his beautiful countenance, beckons him to advance. In ancient times he led the way into this life, and was therefore a proper emblem for leading the way to a future life.

In this compartment there are two trees, whose branches spread over the figures; one has smoother leaves, like some evergreens, and might thence have some allusion to immortality; but perhaps they were merely designed as ornaments, or to relieve the figures, because it was in groves where these mysteries were originally celebrated. The masks hanging to the handles of the vase seem to indicate that there is a concealed meaning in the figures besides their general appearance; and the priestess at the bottom, now to be described, seems to demonstrate this concealed meaning to be of the sacred or Eleusinian kind.

*Third, or bottom Compartment.*—The figure on the bottom of the vase is on a larger scale than the others, less finely finished, and less elevated; and as this bottom part was evidently afterwards cemented to the upper vase, it might be executed by another artist for the sake of expedition; but there seems no reason to suppose that it was originally designed for the upper part of it, as some have conjectured. The figure of the priestess appears with a close hood, and dressed in linen, which sits close about her; except a light cloak, which flutters in the wind. Secrecy was the foundation on which all mysteries rested; and the priestess before us has her finger pointing to her lips, as an emblem of silence: this figure seems placed here with great ingenuity as a caution to the initiated who might understand the meaning of the emblems round the vase, not to divulge their knowledge; and this circumstance seems to account for there being no written explanation extant, and no tradition concerning these beautiful figures handed down to us along with them. The most commonly received opinion is, that this figure is the head of Atis, the great hierophant, who first taught the mysteries of Eleusinia; and that the figures on the sides of the vase are emblems from the same source. It was not unusual amongst the ancients to put allegorical figures on funeral vases, as may be seen in the Pamphilii palace at Rome, where there is an elaborate representation of life and death on an ancient sarcophagus.

Darwin thus poetically describes the urn:—

"Or bid mortality rejoice and mourn  
O'er the fine forms of Portland's mystic urn.

Here, by fall'n columns and disjointed arcades,  
On moulderling stones, beneath deciduous shades,

Sits humankind in hieroglyphic state,  
Serious and pondering on their changeable state;  
While with inverted torch and swimming eyes,  
Sinks the fair shade of mortal life, and dies.

There the pale ghost through death's wide portal  
bends,

His timid feet the dusky steep descends;  
With smiles assuasive Love divine invites,

Guides on broad wing, with torch uplifted lights;

Immortal Life, her hand extending, courts  
The lingering form, his tottering step supports,

Leads on to Pluto's realms the dreary way,  
And gives him trembling to Elysian day.

Beneath, in sacred robes the priestess dressed,  
The clo'e-hooded, and the fluttering vest,

With pointing finger guides the initiate youth,  
Unweaves the many-coloured veil of truth,

Drives the profane from mystery's bolted door,  
And silence guards the Eleusinian lore."

The Suffolk-Street Gallery of native art has its private view to-day, and opens to the public on Easter Monday. Report speaks well of it, but Good Friday has prevented us from availng ourselves of our long-used privilege of a peep in advance.

*Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes, &c.*—A vast sale of works of art and *vertù* commences on Monday in Dublin; having been collected by the late Mr. F. Johnston, architect. The auction, by Mr. Littledale, will last eighteen days; and the catalogue, containing 1440 lots, is rich in Irish productions. The gallery of paintings

\* A remarkable symbol belonging to the 'Arras à Eleusine' has lately been described by Mr. Millingen, shewing it to be the Lambé of Egypt, the Baubo of Greece. The figure is indecent, emblematic of the female, as Demeter was of the male sex and worship.—*Ed. L. G.*

alone occupies six days, beginning on Monday week.

*A Comparative View of the Situation and Extent of Ancient and Modern Jerusalem; drawn up from Sketches taken on the spot.* By W. H. Bartlett: and lithographed on stone by J. C. Bourne. London, G. Virtue.

The accuracy and the beauty of Mr. Bartlett's Views recommend them alike to the matter-of-fact man and the artistical connoisseur. But indeed, when we come to the illustration of such interesting subjects as this folio contains, the former must be confessed by all to be the most desirable quality. We want true representation and no embellishments. Not wanting the taste and feeling which constitute the essence of the latter, without their encroachment on realities, the present work gives us entire satisfaction. The frontispiece, an ancient bridge, is a congenial portal to the interior; which, as a whole, affords us a very clear idea of the Holy City as it was and is. The general pictures are as effective as faithful panoramas; and we feel as if we had actually before our eyes the place and the people of other days and of our own times. We are sure that all readers of the Scriptures will be charmed with this publication; so well calculated to impart correct notions of the most vitally important spot on the wide earth's surface.

*The Castle of Ischia.* By Stanfield. Engraved by E. Goodall.

We have just received a proof-impression of this picturesque and splendid landscape, for presentation to their subscribers of 1844 by the Art-Union of London. We have heard unfavourable criticism upon some of the productions which have preceded this from the same source, and for a similar purpose; but sure we are that the most fastidious and hypercritical will agree with us in considering the present book as one of the most valuable and attractive which could be adopted to ensure a multitudinous accession of patrons to the Art-Union. The castle is a noble object; the figures on the foreground are introduced with all the skill of a master, and with a draughtsman-power rarely combined with landscape-painting: and then the scene itself, of sky and cloud, and land and water—the waves tumbling about in unison with the darkened face of the heavens—we have only to say, it is worthy of Stanfield in his best style, and that is enough

#### MUSIC.

*Pergolesi's Stabat Mater.*—A private chamber-performance of this very interesting and beautiful composition by the old master took place at the Hanover-Square Rooms on Tuesday, under the able superintendence of Mr. Vincent Novello, and in accordance with the desire of the late Mr. Barham, who adapted the words to the music. The band consisted simply of six stringed instruments, three violins, viola, and basses, doubtless such a one as Pergolesi himself employed a century ago. The principal voice-parts were taken by Miss S. Novello and Miss Turner, who sang with great feeling and accuracy. The music, which was exceedingly well performed, and afforded great enjoyment to a numerous and select audience, is full of simplicity and beauty, and not loaded with the calculated harmonies which later sacred compositions contain. We cannot say much in praise of the words, or their adaptation to the music; we acknowledge, however, the great difficulty of changing the language of any *libretto*.

*Royal Academy of Music.*—The first public performance by the pupils of this excellent in-

situation was given on Saturday last. Selections from the works of Spohr, Handel, Beethoven, Haydn, Pergolesi, and Rossini's "Stabat," were performed in a most creditable manner. These concerts are very interesting, as they exhibit the progress of the students and the capabilities of the English school of music. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, and many other distinguished patrons, were present, and expressed their approbation of the performance.

*Oratorio.*—We observe, from the daily press, that Mr. C. Horn produced an oratorio of his own composition at the Store-street Music-room on Tuesday evening.

*Wilson's Scotch Wallet* has, as is usual in such cases, been improved upon since the first night; and the vocalist has only to employ his fine organ on the broad national doric of his country, eschewing ornament or any change for southern effect, to enchant his English as well as his Scottish auditors.

#### VARIETIES.

*The Marquis of Northampton's Soirée,* on Saturday last, was again honoured with the presence of His Royal Highness Prince Albert. Mr. Goadby's beautiful preparations were the objects that chiefly engaged his attention. This was the third *soirée*, and following the noble President's annual dinner to the Council of the Royal Society.

*Astronomical Lectures.*—We have been much gratified to observe the full audiences that have attended Mr. Adams' lectures on Astronomy during the week (to conclude this evening) at the Adelphi Theatre; and the attentive interest taken, not merely by boxes and pit, but by the numbers who crowded the gallery, in his lucid explanation of the motions of the heavenly bodies, and the beautiful illuminated illustrations of his subject. The thirst for knowledge in every class of the community thus manifested is one of the best signs of the times, and one that may and ought to be directed by our rulers to the most beneficial results throughout the population of the land.

#### The Archaeological Dispute.

[In two lines.]

They would have their Way, and for trifles divide;  
So we took our own, having Wright on our side.

Cor,

*Observation.*

Upon this dispute why have more to say?  
We've kept the Cream; so let them have the Whey.

*Note.*  
The Oats, methinks, should therefore hold their jaw,  
sir;  
The Oats leave Canterbury Tales to Chaw-sir.

*Vauxhall Gardens* are, we hear, threatened to be opened again this year!

*Hillslip.*—On Thursday week a great landslip took place from the top of Hillsborough, above 400 feet, opposite the entrance of Ilfracombe harbour. A thousand tons are estimated to have fallen, and the crash is described as tremendous. *Débris* have continued to follow, and the crown of the hill presents an altered form.

*Water-tight Bulk-Heads.*—We have received a letter signed "Daleth," with reference to our last report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Civil Engineers, at which a letter from Lady Bentham claimed for Sir Samuel Bentham the honour of originating, above half a century ago, the division of vessels into compartments for preventing accidents from leaks, &c. Daleth states that a good description of them will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1759, p. 155, in an article entitled "A method for

preventing ships from sinking after receiving such damages as must otherwise unavoidably cause them to founder." He calls attention also to the following extract from the article, as a useful hint in the hour of danger: "If the leak be too low to be come at, then first let all hands remove what heavy stuff they can, such as iron, &c. out of the leaky division; then let them put into the same leaky part all that comes to hand specifically lighter than water, viz. empty casks, seamen's chests, any sort of timber, &c."

*Atmospheric Railways.*—On the motion of Mr. Shaw, though opposed by Mr. Warburton, Mr. Hinde, Sir George Clerk, &c., a committee was appointed in the House of Commons, to inquire into the system and merits of atmospheric railways.

*Comets* are becoming fashionable. A letter from Rome states that a new telescopic visitor of this kind was discovered on the evening of Feb. 25th, and its elements on the 26th as follows:—M.T. 7<sup>h</sup> 2<sup>m</sup> 57<sup>s</sup>; R.A. 11<sup>h</sup> 38<sup>m</sup> 8<sup>s</sup>; and Declination +54° 43' 26".

*Time.*—Messrs. Reid and Sons of Newcastle-on-Tyne suggest that all public and railway clocks, and all other clocks throughout the kingdom, should be "uniformly kept with Greenwich time, without regard to the difference of longitude." They say, that "one standard of time" would remedy much inconvenience, and give punctuality to all business arrangements. Their suggestion has been adopted generally in Newcastle and on the railways connected with it.

*The Test.*—A drug reported to be much adulterated by a firm of Jewish importers, was referred for manipulation to Dr. Ure, whose verdict was strongly against the marketable commodity; upon which a determined punster observed that nothing could be more awful to the Jews than such a *Ure-em and Thumb-em*.

#### LITERARY NOVELTIES.

*Illuminated Common Prayer Book.*—Mr. Murray has just issued a prospectus for an illustrated edition of the Book of Common Prayer on fine paper, with about a thousand ornamental borders, scroll vignettes, initials, &c. The specimens look gay, but we cannot say much for the animal form (that is in the first etching, or the figure apparently touching his hat in the second). It will be well in the artists to look carefully even to such small component matter as these.

Mr. Richard Howitt has long been engaged upon, and is about to produce, a work entitled "Visits to the Birthplaces and Resorts of the most eminent English Poets," which will include localities in England, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Italy, and other countries.

*Old Irish Music.*—There is announced for publication, by subscription, a "General Collection of the Music of Ireland" by Mr. William Forde, Author of "L'Anime dell' Opera," "An Essay on the Key in Music," &c., who, it is stated, has a very extensive collection of melodies and ancient airs of great beauty, obtained from the peasantry of various districts and other unpublished sources.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

A Series of Letters on Agricultural Improvement, by J. Joseph Mechel, 4to, 1s. 6d. sewed, 3*l.* cloth.—The Yorkshire Cattle-Doctor and Farrier, by J. C. Knowles, 3rd edit., 8vo, 7*l.*—Festus, a Poem, by P. J. Bailey, 2d edit., fep. 6*l.*—Claims of Labour, 2d edit. with additions, fep. 6*l.*—Rev. J. Davison's Discourses on Prophecy, 5th edit., 8vo, 12*l.*—Sancti Aldehelmi Opera, edit. J. A. Giles, LL.D., 8vo, 10*l.*—Prayers and other Devotions for Penitents, compiled by the Rev. J. Ley, fep. 1*l.*—The Psalter, with the Gregorian Tones, fep. 2*l.*—Lanfranci Opera, edit. J. A. Giles, LL.D., 8vo, 2 vols. 2*l.*—The Baptismal Font, by the Rev. J. Cumming, 18*mo*, 2*l.* 6*d.*—The Law of Nisi Prius, by J. F. Archbold, Vol. II., 12*mo*, 18*l.*—The Angels of God: their nature, character, &c., by the Rev. T. Timson, post 8vo, 9*l.*—The Spoon; with upwards of 100 Illustrations, by H. O. Westman, 8vo, 7*l.* 6*d.*—The Royal Progress to Burghley, 4*l.* 10*s.*—Luther on the Galatians: a new Translation, with Notes, &c., by the Rev. J. Owen, post 8vo, 8*l.*—Michael Cassidy, or the Cottage Gardener: a Tale, 18*mo*, 1*l.* 6*d.*—The Heroine of a Week: Conversations for the Teacher and the Taught, 16*mo*, 2*l.* 6*d.*—The Comforter, or the Love of the Spirit,

by R. Philip, 2d edit., 18mo, 2s. 6d.—*Leçons Françaises*, or, New Method to learn French, by J. N. Vileland, 12mo, 3s.—*De Rohan, or the Court Conspirator*, by M. Eugène Sue, 3 vols. post 8vo, 17. 11s. 6d.—*Mortimer on the Growth, &c. of Children's Teeth*, 2d edit., 12mo, 5s.—*History of the Consulate and the Empire*, by M. A. Thiers, translated by D. F. Campbell, Vols. I. and II., 8vo, 5s. each.—*The Churchman's Theological Dictionary*, by the Rev. R. Eden, 12mo, 5s.—*Characteristics of the Greek Philosophers (Socrates and Plato)*, by the Rev. J. P. Potter, 12mo, 4s. 6d.—*Slavery in the United States: a Letter to the Hon. D. Webster*, by M. B. Sampson, 8vo, 2s. 6d.—Rev. J. Stonard's *Exposition of the Church Catechism*, 18mo, 2s.—*Alice Glynn: a Tale*, by J. Slade, post 8vo, 4s. 6d.—*Morton's Surgical Anatomy of the Head, Neck, Axilla, &c.*, royal 8vo, 7s. 6d. plain; 13s. coloured.—*Wine-Merchant's Manual*, by T. Smeed, 8vo, 4s.—*Prime Minister: a Historical Romance*, by W. H. G. Kingston, 3 vols. post 8vo, 11. 11s. 6d.—*Adolphus' History of George III.*, Vol. VII., 8vo, 14s.—*Mrs. Delectable and her Pupils*; or, the Spirit of Young England, "Coming out," 8vo, 3s.—*Past and Present Policy of England towards Ireland*, post 8vo, 9s.—*Taylor's Edwin the Fair*, &c., new edit., 24mo, 2s. 6d. sewed.—*The Freaks of Cupid: a Novel*, by an Irish Bachelor, 3 vols. post 8vo, 17. 11s. 6d.—*Letters of Marie Stuart, the wife of Prince A. Lebanon*, 7 vols., 8vo, 4s. 4d.—*De la Vuye's Nouvelles Recreations Françaises*, 12mo, 4s. 6d.—*De la Vuye's Nouveau Choix de Leçons Françaises*, 12mo, 4s. 6d.—Dr. J. J. Furnival on Diseases of the Heart, and of Aneurism, 8vo, 8s.—Collection of Cases of Apoplexy, by E. Copeman, 8vo, 7s.—Thomson's *Seasons and Castle of Indolence*, new edit., 8vo, 5s.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.** The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, are respectively informed that this Theatre will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, MARCH 25, when will be performed Verdi's highly successful new Opera, entitled *ERNANI*. In Four Parts—1st. *The Bandit*; 2d. *The Castle*; 3d. *The Prison*; 4th. *The Death*. The Principal Characters—Charles Marshall—Elvira, Madame Rita Borio; Giovanna, Madame Bellini; Guy Gomez, Signor Fornasari; Don Carlo, Signor Hotelli; Riccardo, Signor Dal Flot; Lago, Signor A. Giulietti; and Ernani, Signor Patti.

(It is respectfully announced, that in consequence of other novelties the highly successful Opera of *Ernani* cannot be again repeated until later in the season.)

After which will be given *Ballet*, entitled *EOLINE*: ou, LA DRYADE. By M. Perron. The Music by Signor Pugni. The Scenery by Mr. Marshall. Principal characters—Eoline (betrothed to Count Edgard); Milles, Lucile Grahn; Rubzahl (la Goume), M. Perron; Gobet, Signor Tassan; Principe di Montebello, Signor Gobet; M. Gosselin; Worcester, M. Venafra; and M. Gouriet. In the course of the Ballet, Walze Selesienne, by the Corpuses of the Corps de Ballet: Pas de la Flânce—Milles, Lucile Grahn and M. Tassan; Pas de Cling (composed by Signor Gosselin); Pas de Louis Weise—Milles, Mille Demont, Mille Cassan, and Milles, Moncelet. Mazourka d'Exstase—Milles, Lucile Grahn and M. Perron. Grand Pas des Dryades—Milles, Lucile Grahn and the Ladies of the Corps de Ballet.

Appliances for Boxes, Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade.

Madame Anvide Castellan, of the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg, is daily expected in town, and will make her first appearance forthwith in Donizetti's *Opera*, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.** It is respectfully announced that a GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL comprising the unperformed works of the celebrated FELICIEN DAVID, will be given for the first time, and with most enthusiastic success, at the Conservatoire Royal, Paris, will be executed, for the first time in this country, on THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, with the Royal Philharmonic and Chorus, Grand Orchestra, and the Academic Orchestra of LE DÉART.—Orchestra, symphonie, Orientale—divided in three parts, with grand orchestra. The orchestra and chorus will include 200 performers. Solos by Signor Monzani and Corelli.

Programme.—Part I.—Entrance to the Desert.

Glorification of Allah; Grand Chorus and Orchestra—Arrival of the Caravan—Departure of the Caravan—Tempest in the Desert—Return of the Calm—The Caravan resumes its March.

Part II.—Night.

The Evening Star—Hymn to the Caravan—Hymn to the Night; Air sung by Sign. Moriani; Arabic Melody—The Dance of the Almes—The Liberty of the Desert; Grand Chorus, with Orchestra—Evening Reverie; Melody sung by Sign. Moriani, with Chorus and Orchestral Accompaniments—Sleep.

Part III.—Morning.

Call of the Mussel: Ode—Arabian Melody, with the Arabic Words—The Caravan Starts once more on its Journey—The Caravan gradually disappears in the distance: Grand Chorus and Orchestra—Silence in the Desert—The Song of Thanksgiving—Allah. Grand Chorus.

Introductory Part.—1st. Fragment of Grand Symphony in E flat—Meditation Imitative à Grand Orchestre: Les Hirondelles, sung by Signor Moriani—3d. Médité Orientale: Le Chibouque—4th. Soirée du Printemps. Fragment tiré des Quatre Saisons de Félicien David, executed by the singing instruments.

Applications for Boxes, Seats, and Pit-Tickets to be made at the Office, Colonnade, Haymarket.

Doors open at Eight, and commence at half-past Eight o'clock.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the Books for transferring Shares in this Society will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, and will be REOPENED on THURSDAY, the 10th day of APRIL, next.

The Dividends for the year 1844 will be payable on Thursday, the 10th day of April next, or on any subsequent day (Tuesday excepted), between the Hours of Ten and Three o'clock.

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## THE EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, WILL. OPEN on MONDAY next, the 4th instant.

Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, One Shilling.

EDWARD HASSELL, Secretary.

## BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

On the 31st instant will be published, by Messrs. Longman, W. Pickering, and J. H. Parker, Oxford, price 2s. 6d., No. V. of

## THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Published under the Direction of the Central Committee of the British Archaeological Association.

CONTENTS.—Troy Church, Salop, by the Rev. J. L. Pettit.—On the History of the Great Seal of England, especially those of Edward II., by Prof. J. R. Green, M.A., F.R.S.—Archaeology, by T. Baker, Esq.—Gold Fibula found at Odilins, Hampshire, by S. Birch, Esq.—The Legend of Saint Werstan, and the first Christian Establishment at Great Malvern, by Albert Way, Esq.—Proceedings of the Central Committee of the British Archaeological Association.—Announcements of New Publications.—List of recent Archaeological Publications.—List of Archaeological Works preparing for Publication.

The next Congress of the Archaeological Association will be held at Winchester, in the month of September, 1845. All Annual Subscribers of One Pound will be entitled to attend the Congress, and to receive a Free Volume of the Proceedings of the same. Subscriptions will be paid to the account of the Central Committee at Messrs. COCKBURN, 4 Whitehall. It is requested that all communications be addressed to the Secretary, 12 Rutland Gate, Hyde Park.

By order of the Central Committee.

ALBERT WAY, Honorary Secretary.

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